FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report
Supplement

Latin America

MEXICO:
National Commission for Human Rights Annual Report

FBIS-LAT-94-007-S
Tuesday
11 January 1994

Latin America
Supplement
MEXICO:
National Commission for Human Rights Annual Report

FBIS-LAT-94-007-S CONTENTS *11 January 1994*

May 1992-May 1993

MEXICO

* National Commission for Human Rights Annual Report, May 1992-May 1993
[LA JORNADA 7 Jun] 1

* National Commission for Human Rights Annual Report, May 1992-May 1993

93CA0211A Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 7 Jun 93 'Perfil de la Jornada' supplement pp I-LXIV

[Text of National Commission for Human Rights "Annual Report, May 1992-May 1993," presented by Commission Chairman Lic. Jorge Madrazo, Mexico City, 3 June 1993; numbering and lettering format as published]

[Text] Citizen Lic. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States;

Citizen Lic. Maria de los Angeles Moreno, Chairwoman of the Grand Commission of the Honorable Chamber of Deputies;

Citizen Don Emilio M. Gonzalez, Chairman of the Grand Commission of the Honorable Chamber of Senators;

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 52 of the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH), it is a particular pleasure for me to submit to you, Mr. President of the Republic, and for the first time to you, citizen representatives of the chambers of the Honorable Congress of the Union, and through you to the deputies and senators in the federal legislature, the Activities Report of the National Commission for Human Rights for the 12-month period from 26 May 1992 to 25 May 1993.

In addition, in order to comply with the provisions of the aforementioned article, an effort will be made, as of today, with the support of the mass media, to disseminate this report as widely as possible so that our society can become familiar with it.

Within the as yet short life of the National Commission, which will celebrate its third birthday this coming 6 June, this report covers a period of one year, unlike the four previous reports, which were semiannual, in keeping with the regulations governing the Commission at the time.

It bears indicating that during the period covered in this report attempts were made to inform civil society of the results and progress of the programs that the National Commission is pursuing. Thus, 147 press releases were issued.

It should be emphasized in particular that six months into this 12-month period Dr. Jorge Carpizo, the founding chairman of the National Commission up to 4 January 1993, submitted to the public a numbered report on the results achieved by the National Commission for Human Rights during that semester.

When at the suggestion of the Council of the National Commission for Human Rights I received originally from you, Mr. President of the Republic, and then from the honorable members of the Standing Commission of the Congress of the Union, the enormous privilege and great responsibility of chairing the National Commission, I sought to continue the annual program already under way and to thus add further progress and results to the magnificent work done by Dr. Jorge Carpizo not just in the seven immediately preceding months but throughout the brilliant process that began under his leadership on 6 June 1990.

The text of this report consists of 512 printed pages and is accompanied by 18 annexes [not published with this document]. As provided for by law, these documents contain a description, the number, and the characteristics of the complaints submitted; the results of the efforts at conciliation; the investigations conducted; the recommendations and documents of nonaccountability; the resolutions issued concerning the protests over acts or omissions by the State Commissions for Human Rights, and the results of each and every one of the programs established in the annual program approved by the Honorable Council of the National Commission for Human Rights.

As provided for in Article 19, Section IV, of the law governing the operations of this Commission, the draft of this report was submitted for the consideration of the illustrious Mexican citizens who make up the Council of the National Commission. Their valuable opinions and reflections helped to enrich it, as did the opinions and reflections offered at the time by the closest colleagues of the Office of Chairman of the National Commission. I would like to acknowledge my gratitude to all of them.

All of the above notwithstanding, it must be made clear that I alone am responsible for this report.

In preparing the annual report, I sought to present the data and details in it as clearly as possible so as to make it even more accessible and thus facilitate its necessary evaluation by those to whom it is addressed. I trust that I have achieved this goal.

Lic. Jorge Madrazo, Chairman of the National Commission

I. Sessions of the Council

During the 12-month period of this report the Council of the National Commission held 12 regular sessions and two special ones. At each of them it assessed the various aspects of the National Commission's activities with the same enthusiasm with which it began its work three years ago.

Prominent among the issues analyzed this year are: approval of the annual work program and the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission; establishment of the Committee of Acquisitions, Leases, and Delivery of Services Relating to Movable Property of the National Commission for Human Rights, and an analysis of the monthly reports on the follow-up on complaints. As of March of this year the Commission has also kept monthly tabs on compliance with all of the recommendations formulated by the National Commission.

In accordance with the Sixth Temporary Article of the Law of the National Commission, the Council drew lots in the presence of a notary public to determine the order in which the council members would be replaced each year. The following were the results:

Dr. Arturo Warman Gryj, first year; Lic. Carlos Payan Velver, second year; Dr. Rodolfo Stavenhagen, third year; Dr. Juan Casillas Garcia de Leon, fourth year; Mr. Carlos Fuentes, fifth year; Lic. Oscar Gonzalez Cesar, sixth year; Ambassador Cesar Sepulveda, seventh year; Dr. Hector Aguilar Camin, eighth year; Lic. Javier Gil Castaneda, ninth year, and Dr. Carlos Escandon Dominguez, 10th year.

In order to provide background information for the Council in making its decisions, a public-opinion poll was conducted on human rights and the National Commission, as well as a comparative study on the breakdown of the complaints received by various ombudsmen throughout the world.

For professional reasons Ambassador Oscar Gonzalez Cesar, a charter member of this National Commission, was forced to step down. I would like to acknowledge the significant and devoted work with which he enriched this National Commission.

I would like to express my gratitude to this Commission for the trust that it placed in me by nominating me before the citizen president of the republic to be its chairman and for the cordial reception that it has given me. The Council has been and will remain a major guide and source of support for me in my discharge of this lofty responsibility.

After analyzing and discussing each case, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 3/92. "Whereas the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Matters, under the law governing it, is described as an ombudsman specializing in agrarian affairs, the complaints of this nature filed hitherto and any that may be submitted in the future to the National Commission for Human Rights and that fall under the legally established province of this Attorney's Office, shall be forwarded to it for the start or continuation of processing and judicial decision. In such cases the complainants shall be duly notified that their complaints have been forwarded to the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs.

"Any complaints submitted to the National Commission for Human Rights that by their nature fall under the province of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat, as defined in the Third Temporary Article of the Agrarian Law, shall continue to be processed by the National Commission until they are completely resolved.

"As regards the competence of the Agrarian Courts, both the Superior Court and the Unitary Courts, the intervention of the National Commission for Human Rights shall be based on the general rule governing judicial matters. In other words, the National Commission may take cognizance of a violation of formal procedures or aspects but shall not have jurisdiction to intervene in substantive matters."

"Resolution 4/92. "Principles for determining the competence of the National Commission for Human Rights in environmental matters:

"Whereas:

"1. The Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection is a decentralized body of the Secretariat of Social Development;

"2. The functions of this Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection are, under the legislation governing it, fundamentally: (...)

"3. By and large, the actions of the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection are acts of authority arising from a decentralized body attached to a Cabinet Secretariat, and therefore these actions may affect human rights.

"4. In view of the above, the areas of jurisdiction of the National Commission for Human Rights and the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection must be specified. An interpretation of the two pieces of legislation governing them led to the following conclusions:

"a) All environment-related complaints must first be heard by the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection, which in fact discharges the functions of an ombudsman specializing in environmental issues, and its recommendations are administrative acts.

"b) The recommendations of the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection can be challenged before the National Commission for Human Rights exclusively by the complainants, inasmuch as they are administrative acts taken by a decentralized body that is under a Cabinet Secretariat.

"c) In hearing the challenges, the National Commission shall analyze wrongs, that is to say, issues of a legal, not technical, nature, inasmuch as the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection is a specialized technical body and the National Commission for Human Rights shall not permanently include such experts.

"Work shall continue in this regard as per Clause a) of the Resolution of the Council of the National Commission issued on 6 May 1991, which reads:

"The Council of the National Commission for Human Rights resolves that it is indeed competent to hear complaints relating to the environment, as long as the following requirements are met: the complaint must not entail the Commission's making a judgment on scientific or technical matters....

"d) In exceptional cases the National Commission, in issuing its recommendations, may examine technical matters, requesting the opinion of specialized bodies, as it has done to date.

"e) In cases in which the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection does not act as an ombudsman and violates human rights, the complaints shall be processed by the National Commission for Human Rights under the provisions of its law.

"Only 16 environmental complaints are being processed at the moment, and they will have to be submitted to the aforementioned Federal Attorney's Office, in keeping with the precedent that the National Commission has established in connection with the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Matters and that is contained in Resolution No. 3/92 of the Council."

Resolution No. 5/92. "The legal representation of the CNDH, under Article 15, Section I of its law, falls to the chairman of the National Commission. Nonetheless, for the purpose of formulating whatever criminal charges the Commission may have to make, under Article 71 of its law and Articles 67 and 146 of its Rules of Procedure, the chairman of the National Commission may delegate this power to any of the General Inspectors. The delegation of powers must be done in writing, exclusively for the purpose of filing criminal charges and for subsequent formalities. In the absence of the chairman of the National Commission, the provisions of Article 34 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission shall apply."

Resolution No. 1/93. "In view of the concern generated by the fact that the legislations of some states, in creating their local human-rights bodies, have excluded from their province the administrative acts of the respective Judiciaries or have indicated that recommendations may not be addressed to said Judiciaries, it must be specified, in accordance with Paragraph B of Article 102 of the constitution, that the Federal Judiciary is the only one whose acts or omissions cannot be protested before public human-rights bodies.

"Consequently, the human-rights bodies of the states have a constitutional mandate to take cognizance of complaints about local Judiciaries as long as they do not involve substantive judicial matters. The aforementioned article of the constitution clearly so provides when it states that these bodies shall take cognizance of administrative acts or omissions by any authority or public servant, without excluding the local Judiciaries, since only the Federal Judiciary is excluded.

"In those cases in which under the legislation creating the local human-rights body, it does not have authority to hear complaints about rights violations arising from administrative acts of the aforementioned Judiciaries, and in which therefore the state body thus created declares itself incompetent, or else the complaint filed cannot give rise to a recommendation or compromise solution, thus leaving the complainants outside the protection of the national nonjudicial human-rights-protection system, the National Commission for Human Rights may address the matter by filing the appropriate application to compel jurisdiction [recurso de queja] and continue to process it under Article 60 of its law, so that it can issue the appropriate recommendation or compromise.

"The Council of the National Commission for Human Rights also resolves that this resolution be made public."

Resolution No. 2/93. "With regard to the communique that the Attorney General for the State of Oaxaca sent to the CNDH on 25 February 1993, in which he reported that in attempting to execute various arrest orders called for in Recommendation 180/92 of the CNDH, five people lost their lives, including two members of the Judicial Police of Oaxaca, the CNDH resolved to publicly express the following:

"1. We deeply regret the loss of life during the operation by the Judicial Police of the State of Oaxaca to execute the arrest warrants in question.

"2. In recommending arrest warrants, both in this case and in any other, the CNDH is aware that this task entails difficulties and risks. At the same time, however, it maintains that these court orders must be carried out without exception.

"3. We must bear in mind that failure to execute arrest warrants issued by judicial bodies fosters impunity, which the CNDH is combating at all times."

II. Complaints Program

1. Complaints Received From 26 May 1992 to 25 May 1993

From May 1992 to May 1993 the Complaints Program continued to process the files from previous six-month periods, as well as to receive and investigate the complaints filed from 26 May 1992 to 25 May 1993.

The numbers for the Complaints Program are as follows:

a) Complaints being processed as of 25 May 1992: 1,952

b) Complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from complainant as of 25 May 1992: 59 Subtotal, 2,011

c) Complaints received from 26 May 1992 to 25 May 1993: 8,793 Total, 10,804

The work done on these 10,804 complaints during the current 12-month period enables us to report the following program status:

a) Complaints being processed: 2,281

b) Complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from complainant: 130

c) Complaints resolved: 8,393 Total: 10,804

The list and follow-up on each of these 10,804 complaints are found in Annexes 1, 2, and 3 [not published with this document].

Under the Rules of Procedure of the CNDH, it went about classifying the 8,793 complaints received during the 12-month period. The results are as follows:

a) Complaints presumably involving human-rights violations: 2,779

b) Complaints outside the National Commission's purview: 5,884

c) Complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from complainant: 130 Total: 8,793

It particularly bears mentioning that in compliance with the provisions of Article 102, Paragraph B, of the General Constitution of the Republic, 22 State Human-Rights Organizations that began operating during the 12-month period in question, as well as four others that had been created previously, were sent a total of 1,045 complaint files. These complaints were originally classified as presumably involving human-rights violations. However, when these files were submitted to the State Commissions, the original classification had to be changed to "not in the National Commission's purview." This is the only explanation of why these files were closed.

This explanation must be borne in mind in analyzing the 5,884 complaints classified as outside the purview of the National Commission. In other words, of these 5,884 complaints, 1,045 involve cases that were originally considered to constitute presumed violations of human rights.

Another purpose of the National Commission's report is to describe the status of human rights in the country on the basis of the complaints received. Therefore, it would be misleading to omit the references to authorities presumed responsible and to violations, in keeping with the argument that the files in question were sent to the human-rights organizations in the states. To do otherwise would be to engage in pretense.

Moreover, it bears noting that of the 8,793 complaints received during this 12-month period, 6,527 are individual and 2,266 are collective; that is to say, in the latter instances there are two or more presumed aggrieved parties.

The total number of aggrieved parties listed in the 8,793 complaints is 18,986, it being understood that a quantification is impossible for some files owing to the nature of the aggrieved group, as in the case of indigenous communities, ejidos, or prisons.

An average of 24 complaints a day were received during the 12-month period, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. An average of 23 complaint files a day were resolved. This means that five more complaints a day were received than during the previous year, and 4.5 more complaints a day were resolved than during the same previous period.

It bears emphasizing that during the 12-month period of this report 5,537 more complaints were received than during the first year of work and 1,805 more than in the second year.

Six times more complaints were resolved from May 1992 to May 1993 than during the entire first year of work of the National Commission and 23.4 percent more than during its second year.

Graphs A and B, which appear in Annex 4 of this report [not published with this document], show the number of complaints received during each year of work by the National Commission and the number of files resolved during those same years. Graph C compares the complaints received and resolved during the three years of work. Graph D illustrates the monthly numerical trend of the complaints received and resolved during the 12-month period of this report.

The 8,393 complaints resolved during this 12-month period fall into the following categories:

a) During processing: 1,112

b) Guidance to complainant and/or forwarding of complaint to the appropriate authority, public servant, or body: 4,899

c) Outside the purview of the National Commission: 1,489

d) Complainant withdrew charges: 78

e) Complainant uninterested in continuing proceedings: 364

f) Recommendations arising from General Complaints Program: 152

g) Recommendations arising from Penitentiary Program: 106

h) Recommendations arising from the Dissent Appeals [recursos de inconformidad]: 2

i) Nonaccountability of the authority: 76

j) Complaint files consolidated: 117 Total: 8,393

With regard to the cases in which a decision was made to give the complainant guidance, the reasons for such a decision were:

1. Because the matter manifestly did not fall under the purview of the CNDH, the complainant was directed to see the authority, public servant, or body that is supposed to take cognizance of or resolve the matter, under the terms of Article 23 of the CNDH Law: 3,227.

2. Because the case did not fall under the CNDH's purview, since it was a private matter, in accordance with Article 124, Section II of the CNDH Rules of Procedure: 130

3. Because the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary, under the terms of Article 102, Paragraph B of the constitution: 37

4. Because the matter fell under the purview of a State Human Rights Organization, in accordance with Article 102, Paragraph B of the constitution: 1,350

5. Because a labor matter was involved, in accordance with Article 102, Paragraph B of the constitution, and was forwarded to an Office of the Attorney for the Defense of Labor: 127

6. Because the matter fell under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection, under Article 24 of the CNDH Rules of Procedure: 28

Total: 4,899

As for the cases closed because they were outside the purview of the National Commission, the following were the grounds:

1. Because there was a final verdict: 297

2. Because a substantive judicial matter was involved: 901

3. Because a labor conflict under the jurisdiction of a Conciliation and Arbitration Board or open to judicial settlement was involved: 96

4. Because the certification or administration of elections was involved: 8

5. Because the complaint was filed past the time limit: 187

Total: 1,489

As already indicated, the Second Temporary Article of the Decree Reforming Article 102, Paragraph B of the General Constitution of the Republic established a 30-day time limit for the National Commission to submit to State Human Rights Organizations whatever files might fall under their purview. During the period of this report such files were delivered to 22 state organizations, namely, those in Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico State, Michoacan, Morelos, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas, inasmuch as they met the requirements set forth in Article 102 of the constitution.

In all cases the complainants were informed in writing that their complaints had been forwarded to the appropriate state organizations so that they could follow up their grievances before them, and were told of the constitutional grounds for this decision.

Case files falling under their purview had previously been sent to the State Commissions of Baja California, Guerrero, Nayarit, and Tamaulipas.

It now remains to hand over only the case files corresponding to the Commissions in Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Tlaxcala, Sinaloa, and the Federal District, which have not yet been duly constituted or have not begun regular operations.

Throughout its three years of activities the National Commission has received a total of 19,037 complaints and has resolved 16,626 of them, with 2,411 currently being processed. This means that 87.3 percent of the matters filed with the National Commission have been attended to and closed.

2. Recommendations Sent During the Period

During the year-long period covered by this report recommendations were sent to the following authorities the indicated number of times:

The attorney general of the republic: 31

The governor of the State of Mexico: 20

The governor of the State of Michoacan: 17

The governor of the State of Oaxaca: 16

The governor of the State of Chiapas: 15

The governor of the State of Puebla: 15

The governor of the State of Chihuahua: 12

The governor of the State of Guerrero: 12

The governor of the State of Coahuila: 11

The governor of the State of Veracruz: 11

The governor of the State of Guanajuato: 9

The governor of the State of Sonora: 7

The governor of the State of Tabasco: 7

The governor of the State of Colima: 6

The governor of the State of San Luis Potosi: 6

The governor of the State of Jalisco: 5

The governor of the State of Morelos: 5

The governor of the State of Nuevo Leon: 5

The governor of the State of Tamaulipas: 5

The governor of the State of Tlaxcala: 5

The secretary of agrarian reform: 5

The governor of the State of Durango: 3

The governor of the State of Hidalgo: 3

The governor of the State of Sinaloa: 3

The governor of the State of Aguascalientes: 2

The governor of the State of Nayarit: 2

The governor of the State of Quintana Roo: 2

The governor of the State of Yucatan: 2

The governor of the State of Zacatecas: 2

The chief justice of the Superior Court of the State of Veracruz: 2

The attorney general for the Federal District: 2

The governor of the State of Baja California: 1

The governor of the State of Baja California Sur: 1

The governor of the State of Campeche: 1

The secretary of agriculture and water resources: 1

The secretary of communications and transportation: 1

The secretary of health: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Baja California Sur: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Colima: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chiapas: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chihuahua: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Quintana Roo: 1

The chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Yucatan: 1

The president of the Honorable Congress of the State of Chiapas: 1

The federal attorney for consumers: 1 The mayor of the Federal District: 1

The director general of the Social Security and Services Institute for Government Workers (ISSSTE): 1

The director general of the National Indian Institute: 1

The director general of the Mexican Corporation of Radio and Television: 1

The mayor of Chilapa de Alvarez, Guerrero: 1

The 260 recommendations issued during the 12-month period of the report concern:

Prison matters: 106

Shortcomings in the performance of the preliminary inquiry: 53

Failure to execute arrest warrants: 27

Unlawful arrests or detentions: 18

Indian affairs: 17

Torture: 13

Solitary confinements or unlawful imprisonments: 12

Irregularities in administrative proceedings: 5

Exceeding the constitutional time limit for handing down a ruling: 4

Failure to execute judgment: 4

Irregularities in the execution of judicial decisions: 3

Homicides committed by public servants: 2

Resolutions on challenges [inconformidades] (State Human Rights Commissions): 2

Improper attachment of property: 1

Assault and battery by public servants: 1

Persons presumed missing: 1

Violations of freedom of expression: 1

Total: 260

The following is a summary of the 260 recommendations during this 12-month period:

Recommendation 105/92 of 10 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the case of the State Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the regulations known to inmates and visitors; to prevent the arbitrary imposition of punishment; to maintain the wiring and plumbing; to provide mattresses and bedclothes to the inmates; to investigate whether there are underage inmates in the center and, if so, to send them to the appropriate guardianship institution; to prevent any use of violence, whether physical or verbal, by staff within the center; to prevent any charges for services in the center, and to transfer the mentally ill to a specialized institution.

Recommendation 106/92 of 10 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and concerned the case of Tecoman Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to prevent men and women from being lodged in common areas; to modify the facilities so as to end overcrowding; to provide ongoing medical care and medications to the inmates; to evaluate apparent mental patients, to furnish treatment for them, and if possible, to refer them to a specialized institution; to make educational and work activities available to all inmates; to outfit areas where inmates can properly receive visits from relatives and intimate visits, and to hire women guards.

Recommendation 107/92 of 10 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the case of the Mazatlan Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the internal regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to take the necessary measures to resolve problems of overcrowding; to round up and hand over to the ministerial authority any weapons in the possession of inmates; to prevent the introduction, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages, narcotics, and mood-altering drugs, to enforce the applicable administrative measures and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to provide drinking water to inmates; to expand work activities and promote educational activities; to assign special areas for family and intimate visits; to prevent improper payments in the establishment; to see to it that management and staff in the technical and security areas are fully in charge of organizing, running, and controlling the establishment, and to dissolve the coordinating commissions formed by inmates.

Recommendation 108/92 of 10 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of Mr. Abenamar Gallegos Broca, who had been arrested for administrative violations. The examining magistrate of Cardenas, Tabasco, who ordered him placed in the municipal jail in that town, failed to order him released after the 36 hours that the constitution stipulates as the maximum detention period for such offenses. Mr. Gallegos Broca was then found dead inside the aforementioned municipal jail 52 hours after his arrest. Preliminary inquiry 942/90 was begun and submitted to the first lower-court criminal judge of the Judicial District of Cardenas, Tabasco, who on 17 January 1992, as part of criminal trial 275/90, handed down a guilty verdict against one of the individuals who shared the cell in which Mr. Gallegos Broca was found dead. The recommendation was to begin the administrative proceeding of accountability against the examining judge of Cardenas, Tabasco, and to call in the appropriate agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to begin the preliminary inquiry into the crime or crimes that the aforementioned public servant committed in the discharge of his functions.

Recommendation 109/92 of 15 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of the Nucamendi Barradas family, some of whose members were arbitrarily arrested and then tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement in connection with preliminary inquiries numbers TLA/MR/1/124/91 and NJR/II/3072/91, which concerned the crimes of prisoner escape and robbery by one of the family members. The inquiries were submitted to the lower-court criminal judge of the Judicial District of Cuautitlan de Romero Rubio, Mexico State, who began criminal trial 381/91-3. In addition, one of the members of the family was arrested in the Federal District without an arrest warrant or an official document requesting cooperation or a letter rogatory. The recommendation was to conduct the appropriate investigation and to determine the responsibility of the State Judicial Police agents in the unlawful arrest of the aggrieved parties and the acts of torture, as well as whatever responsibility the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who chairs the First Accountabilities Board of Tlalnepantla, Mexico State may have for failing to conduct an investigation to establish the reasons why one of the arrestees had been injured.

Recommendation 110/92 of 15 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the case of the Pachuca Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the women inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the regulations of the center and to make them known to staff, inmates, and their relatives; to provide the medical service with the necessary furnishings and medications; to make educational and work activities available to the women inmates, and to outfit areas appropriate for intimate visits.

Recommendation 111/92 of 15 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and concerned the case of Manzanillo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to prevent men and women from being lodged in the same areas; to maintain and improve hygiene in the isolation area; to conduct psychiatric studies on the mentally ill, to treat them, and if possible, to refer them to a specialized institution; to promote the creation of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, and to establish a training program for security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 112/92 of 15 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of the Yuriria Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work and educational activities available to inmates; to install sufficient plumbing and to improve hygiene at the center; to provide medical care for inmates, and to provide specialized treatment for the mentally ill.

Recommendation 113/92 of 15 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of the State Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to improve hygiene and sanitation in the institution; to make work and productive activities available; to promote educational activities, and to train guards and security personnel.

Recommendation 114/92 of 19 June 1992 was sent to the Attorney General for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mr. Alejandro Zapata Guerrero, who was accused of fraud through misrepresentation in connection with a court-approved agreement [convenio judicial] signed before the 13th civil-court judge, today the 35th judge of real-estate leasing, as part of case file 667/88, in spite of which the agreement was raised to the status of a judgment that may be appealed to the Executive Branch but not to a higher court. Various civil and bankruptcy proceedings acknowledged the validity of the bankruptcy agreement. Nevertheless, preliminary inquiries SC/4012/89 and SC/4014/89 were begun against the complainant. After they were consolidated, they were shelved; oddly enough they were later reopened and submitted to the 14th criminal-court judge of the Federal District, who as part of criminal case 95/90 issued an arrest warrant for the complainant. Moreover, these inquiries improperly omitted the initial expert accountant's report, which was favorable to the complainant, and in its place compiled another report that took into consideration only the clauses of the bankruptcy agreement, without investigating the net worth of the complainant and his accuser. The recommendation was to begin an investigation to ascertain the reasons why the accountant's report was removed and omitted from the preliminary inquiries in question and to investigate the public servants who were involved in the arrest of Mr. Alejandro Zapata Guerrero in the city of Tijuana, Baja California, and in his transfer to Mexico City.

Recommendation 115/92 of 19 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the case of Mr. Eloy Eligio Cantoriano and others, who were arbitrarily arrested, without an arrest warrant, in the town of Puente de Ixtla by agents of the Morelos State Judicial Police. The agents physically and psychologically coerced them into signing the self-incriminating statement contained in preliminary inquiry SC/I/7/5468/990, which was begun into the crimes of robbery, assault, and criminal conspiracy and was submitted to the first criminal-court judge of Cuernavaca, Morelos, thus initiating criminal trial 574/90-3. The recommendation was to conduct an investigation into the circumstances of the arrest and the interrogation to which the complainants were subjected and, if appropriate, to impose suitable disciplinary measures and, if proper, to bring criminal action. Another recommendation was to investigate any actions or omissions by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was in charge of and compiled the preliminary inquiry in question.

Recommendation 116/92 of 23 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Messrs. Martin Mario Gerardo Alcantara Ontiveros and Hernan Munoz Munoz, who were arbitrarily arrested, held incommunicado, and physically and psychologically coerced by agents of the Mexico State Judicial Police into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry TLA/MR/I/124/91, which had been begun against Evaristo Nucamendi Barradas and others in connection with the crime of prisoner escape. The recommendation was to begin the administrative proceeding of accountability against the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office who was in charge of the inquiry in question and against the Judicial Police agents who arrested the complainants and if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 117/92 of 23 June 1992 was sent to the secretary of health and concerned the case of Mrs. Ana Delia Escarcega Herrera, who had filed a complaint with the Internal Comptroller of the DIF [System for Complete Family Development] in connection with the physical aggression and injuries that she suffered at the hands of two female workers with the National DIF. No inquiry or investigation whatsoever was conducted, and the ruling handed down on her complaint, in case file 041/89, was that the DIF did not have jurisdiction because the attackers were supposedly not public servants. Separately, case file D-095/91 was opened in the Internal Comptroller's Office of the Health Secretariat against individuals who failed to give accurate information in the first case. The complainant filed an appeal for reversal with the Fiscal Tribunal of the Federation, which disqualified itself. The recommendation was to reopen case file 041/89 in order to take steps to clarify the events that prompted the complaint by Mrs. Ana Delia Escarcega Herrera. If irregularities emerge in the case file, the recommendation was to begin administrative disciplinary proceedings against whoever is responsible and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 118/92 of 26 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of Mrs. Esperanza Herrera (deceased husband's name Galeana). The second lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz handed down a ruling favorable to her, which became enforceable, in regular civil proceeding 829/81 so that a piece of real estate that she owned would be returned to her. Nevertheless, the ruling has not been executed, owing to the violent opposition of the other party, and part of the case file in question has even disappeared. In addition, a report of the incident was submitted to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Coatzacoalcos, who submitted preliminary inquiry 316/91 to the civil-criminal court judge of Coatzacoalcos, who in November 1991 issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Rafael Zarco Dunkerley, which has not been executed. The recommendation to the governor was to execute the arrest warrant and to investigate the reasons why it had not been and, if appropriate, to impose suitable disciplinary measures. The recommendation to the chief justice of the superior court was to begin an investigation into the disappearance of the file in case 829/81 and, if appropriate, to call in the state attorney general to bring criminal action, as well as to arrange for the execution of the ruling in case 829/81 as quickly as possible.

Recommendation 119/92 of 26 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of Penjamo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to maintain the dormitories and rearrange the facilities so that all inmates have enough room to sleep; to hire staff in the medical, work, and educational areas, and to promote the creation of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to set up space for family and intimate visits, and to open the new Penjamo Social Rehabilitation Center promptly.

Recommendation 120/92 of 30 June 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mrs. Blanca Georges Cabrera, a female inmate at the "Juan Fernandez Albarran" Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlnepantla. She was beaten, threatened, and intimidated by certain female guards, who were protected by the testimony of another woman inmate who allegedly committed the assault. The recommendation was to investigate the acts of intimidation, mistreatment, and torture of the women inmates by the guards and, if appropriate, to apply the pertinent administrative penalties and so inform the Public Prosecutor's Office; to temporarily suspend the implicated public servants from any post so as to facilitate the investigation; to order the necessary measures to insure the physical integrity of the female inmates, and to fire the prison warden.

Recommendation 121/92 of 8 July 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the case of Canatlan Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and to assign a separate area for administrative offenders; to issue prison regulations and to provide a copy thereof to each inmate and to visitors; to make available the manpower and materials for the proper medical care of the inmates; to make work and educational activities available and to promote the creation of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to take action so that decent conditions are available for family and intimate visits; to open letters to inmates in their presence; to take action so that prison authorities are in complete control of activities in it; to prevent inmates from punishing their fellows, and to ban money-payments among them.

Recommendation 122/92 of 8 July 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the case of the Santiago Papasquiaro Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial, those already convicted, and administrative offenders; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to see to it that the jail facilities meet minimum hygiene requirements, and to overhaul the women's section to this end; to provide manpower and materials for proper medical care; to make work and educational activities available to inmates, and to promote the creation of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to outfit special areas for family and intimate visits; to take action so that prison authorities are in complete control of activities in it; to prevent inmates from punishing their fellows, and to stop money-payments among them and by guards.

Recommendation 123/92 of 15 July 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center of the Judicial District of Temascaltepec. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to seek solutions to overcrowding in the center; to make dental and timely medical services available; to stock the center with enough medications, and to make work activities available to inmates.

Recommendation 124/92 of 20 July 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of Mrs. Maria del Refugio Valenzuela Castro. On 13 June 1990 she filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Department of Preliminary Inquiries against members of the State Judicial Police for the crimes of breaking and entering, property damage, and abuse of authority at the "Antonio Sosa Perdomo" Student Hall. This gave rise to preliminary inquiry 302/7277/90, which had not been completed as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to conduct an investigation into the actions or omissions by the public servants who have been conducting the preliminary inquiry in question and to duly complete this inquiry.

Recommendation 125/92 of 4 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of the Huauchinango Regional Social Rehabilitation Center for Adults. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to give inmates a copy of the prison regulations and to make them known to staff and visitors; to stop all mistreatment of inmates; to make medical and dental care available to inmates; to open the inmates' correspondence in their presence, and to give training courses to guards and security personnel.

Recommendation 126/92 of 4 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of the Chilapa Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to rearrange the facilities so as to prevent overcrowding; to create the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work activities available to inmates and to encourage their participation in educational activities; to outfit areas so that decent conditions are available for family and intimate visits, and to give training courses to guards and security personnel.

Recommendation 127/92 of 4 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Saltillo Women's Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to provide enough water to meet the needs of the inmate population; to make sufficient medications and medical care available, and to give training courses to guards and security personnel.

Recommendation 128/92 of 4 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of the Putla de Guerrero Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to refurbish, equip, and maintain the facilities; to provide appropriate medical care and stock the center with the necessary medications; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work and educational activities available, and to prevent the inmates' board of directors from discharging functions that belong solely to the authorities.

Recommendation 129/92 of 4 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Cuicatlan Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to conduct regular maintenance on the facilities; to make regular medical and dental care available to inmates and to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work and educational activities available to the inmates, and to prevent the inmates' board of directors from discharging functions that belong solely to the authorities.

Recommendation 130/92 of 5 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of the Chilpancingo Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates under indictment, on trial, and already convicted; to maintain the dormitories and refurbish them so that all inmates have suitable sleeping quarters; to examine inmates who seem to be mentally disturbed and, if possible, refer them to a specialized institution, and to make work and educational activities available to the entire inmate population.

Recommendation 131/92 of 5 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center of Sultepec. The recommendation was to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to provide beds to the entire inmate population; to make work activities available to inmates, and to give training courses to guards and security personnel.

Recommendation 132/92 of 6 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of the Santiago Juxtlahuaca Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to make appropriate medical care available and to stock the center with sufficient medications; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work activities available and to promote educational, cultural, and athletic activities, and to prevent the inmates' board of directors from discharging functions that belong solely to the authorities.

Recommendation 133/92 of 6 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Nicolas Chavez Castorena, an inmate at the "Lic. Juan Fernandez Albarran" Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in the Municipality of Tlalnepantla, who was the victim of physical violence, inhumane treatment, and abuse of authority by guards there, who had accused him of beating and blackmailing other inmates. The recommendation was to investigate the mistreatment and beating of the complainant by public servants Maximino Aguilar Lopez and another known as "El Pies Grandes" [big feet]; to temporarily suspend these public servants from any post inside preventive and social rehabilitation centers in the State of Mexico, so as to facilitate the investigation; to order the measures necessary to guarantee the physical integrity of the inmate complainant, and to take steps to prevent further mistreatment of inmates at the center.

Recommendation 134/92 of 6 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Julian Albino Hernandez on 8 December 1985 in San Pedro Ocotepec in the municipality of the same name, District of Zacatepec Mixe, Oaxaca. Even though the Carmona Rosales brothers, Enrique and Gerardo, and their "gunmen" were reported as suspects, preliminary inquiry 83/985, begun by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office commissioned in Zacatepec Mixe, was shelved. By reason of this, a complaint was again filed with the First Board of the Central Sector of the Attorney General's Office, which began inquiry 561/PROC/987, which was forwarded to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who first took cognizance of the matter. He filed the inquiry under number 40/987, which was submitted to the civil-criminal lower-court judge of Zacatepec Mixe, Oaxaca, who in criminal case 6/87 acquitted one of the two defendants. The other fled and later died. No other investigation was conducted during the three-part inquiry in question [the Carmona Rosales brothers and their gunmen]. The recommendation was to continue conducting and to complete preliminary inquiry 40/987 into the alleged involvement of others in the murder and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 135/92 of August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murders of Messrs. Francisco Morales Gomez, Luis Morales Vazquez, Roberto Lopez Morales, Josefino Olea Morales, Gregorio Lopez Lopez, and Lucas Morales Cortes, who are natives of San Francisco Higos, Oaxaca, on 15 January 1992. Preliminary inquiry 8/92 was begun before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Silacayoapan and consolidated with number 24/92, which was begun by the Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Huajuapan de Leon, Oaxaca. Even though the alleged culprits were identified and information for locating and apprehending them was provided, the preliminary inquiry had not been completed as of then. The recommendation was to take the steps needed to complete the inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 136/92 of 7 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Honorable Superior Court of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the inmates at state penitentiaries who are of diminished criminal capacity or mentally ill. The recommendation to the governor was to establish ongoing coordination among the judicial, medical, psychiatric, and psychological areas to ascertain the therapeutic advances that would enable the prisons to modify their security measures or indicated treatment; to see to it that the inmates who are mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity are examined by specialists and, if appropriate, are referred to psychiatric institutions; to specify the medical diagnoses and to conduct the psychiatric diagnosis in accordance with the current International Classification of Diseases, as approved by the World Health Organization. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court was to review the criminal cases in which proceedings have been suspended because the defendant is mentally ill or of diminished criminal capacity and, in the legally proper instances, to refer the mental patients or individuals of diminished criminal capacity to medical institutions or hospitals.

Recommendation 137/92 of 7 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the "Rincon Novillo Ranchers Association," against which crimes of dispossession and rustling have been committed, in spite of which the arrest warrant issued on 19 April 1989 by the civil-criminal lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Tonala, Chiapas in connection with criminal case 1/1989 has not been executed. The same applies to criminal case 377/991, brought before the criminal-division judge of Tonala, Chiapas, for the crime of rustling, in which an order to hold in custody pending trial was issued against the suspects. In addition, the lower-court civil-division judge of the Municipality of Tonala, Chiapas issued a ruling in the injunction proceedings to recover property (605/89) and requested the assistance of the police to execute the ruling. Such assistance was not granted because, according to the attorney general, the use of force could bring about a confrontation between the feuding residents. The recommendation was to provide police assistance to the clerk of the civil division so that corporeal possession of the properties could be given to the plaintiffs and to see to it that the arrest warrants issued as part of criminal case 1/1987 are executed.

Recommendation 138/92 of 10 August 1992 was sent to the federal attorney for consumers and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Luis Valdes Pineda. In this case the officers of the Federal Attorney's Office for Consumers negligently failed to close down a supplier firm, as ordered in case file 4668/91, because they were shown a temporary stay order issued in an amparo proceeding against a different action by the same attorney's office but not against the closure order. The recommendation was to begin the administrative investigation to determine the responsibility of the various public servants and, if appropriate, to impose the applicable penalties.

Recommendation 139/92 of 10 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the case of Raul Lerma Arredondo, an underage child who was accused of the crime of murder but was not immediately placed in the custody of the Guardianship Council for Minors by the fourth agent of the Common Jurisdiction Public Prosecutor's Office in Mazatlan, even though at the time the boy's father displayed his birth certificate. The recommendation was to begin the administrative proceeding against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the arrest of Raul Lerma Arredondo and against the arresting officers, into whom it was also recommended to begin a preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 140/92 of 10 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Medina Mendez, who disappeared in December 1990. The facts of the case were reported to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Ciudad Cardel, Veracruz, who began preliminary inquiry 799/90, which was shelved without investigative steps having been conducted. The recommendation was to revive the inquiry and take all necessary steps to shed light on the disappearance of Mr. Jose Medina Mendez and to begin the appropriate investigation to ascertain any accountability on the part of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question.

Recommendation 141/92 of 11 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Luis Valderrama Martinez, who was kidnapped and held for two days by three individuals who physically coerced him into abandoning the commercial attachment proceedings brought before the Second Civil Court in Tlalnepantla, Mexico State. His wife had reported his disappearance to the 10th Proceedings Board of the Judicial District of Tlalnepantla, which began preliminary inquiry TLA/II/2339/90, to which was added a report of acts committed against the complainant, despite which no investigation was conducted. The recommendation was to expedite and complete the preliminary inquiry in question and to begin an investigation into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of the inquiry.

Recommendation 142/92 of 11 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Ignacio Murillo Guzman on 7 January 1990 in Huandacareo, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 1a./0131/90 was begun and submitted to the third criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of Morelia, who on 2 February 1990, in criminal case 43/90, issued an arrest warrant for Jose Maria Campos Vargas, which has not been executed. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant in question.

Recommendation 143/92 of 11 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Ignacio Hernandez Barragan on 4 January 1990 in Apatzingan, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 10/990-II was undertaken and submitted to the first criminal lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Apatzingan, who on 27 September 1991, in criminal case 111/91, issued an arrest warrant for Gonzalo Carranza Garcia, which has not been executed. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant in question.

Recommendation 144/92 of 12 August 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Romulo Garcia Pineda, who was arrested arbitrarily, without an arrest warrant, on fraud charges. Preliminary inquiry 83/990 was begun before the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, who submitted the findings to the second district judge of Chiapas, who initiated criminal case 67/90. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate investigation into the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the preliminary inquiry in question.

Recommendation 145/92 of 12 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Pedro Luis Huerta Galiote, who was arrested arbitrarily by personnel of the State Judicial Police, who tortured him (even driving a nail into his head) into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 138/92/D, which was submitted to the second judge of social defense, who disqualified himself in favor of the judge of social defense in the Judicial District of Cholula, where case 34/92 is being heard. On the basis of these facts preliminary inquiry 186/92/D was begun into the arresting agents. The recommendation was to continue the investigation as part of inquiry 186/92/D; to investigate the actions of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the other public servants who handled and were involved in the inquiry, and to begin an investigation into the medical or criminal accountability of the medical experts who failed to detect the serious injuries that the complainant had, who failed to give him the medical care that he needed, and who even pronounced him clinically healthy.

Recommendation 146/92 of 12 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of Mr. Rafael Arevalo Barrientos, who was detained and held incommunicado by agents of the State Judicial Police. In view of the complaint that he filed, preliminary inquiry 104/3021/90 was begun and then shelved without investigative formalities having been conducted. The recommendation was to revive the inquiry and take the necessary steps to complete it and to begin an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who authorized the shelving of the inquiry.

Recommendation 147/92 of 13 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Carlos Kleiman Bialostosky, who was arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police on charges of robbing his wife, as part of preliminary inquiry HUIX/742/90, which had been brought before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Municipality of Huixquilucan, State of Mexico, who endorsed it despite its blatant inadmissibility. In turn, the complainant reported the incident to the

Second Board of the Directorate of Responsibilities of the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico, which undertook preliminary inquiry TOL/DR/583/90. The recommendation was to investigate and ascertain the individuals who are likely responsible for the crime of dispossession committed against the complainant; to determine and apply the appropriate disciplinary penalties against the Public Prosecutor's Office personnel involved in the preliminary inquiries in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to take security measures to protect the physical integrity of the complainant and his family.

Recommendation 148/92 of 13 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Luis Salazar Gallo, who was arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Municipal Police of Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, who physically coerced him into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry NEZA/MD/I/153/91, which was submitted to the third criminal-court judge of Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, who on 13 November 1991 handed down a guilty verdict. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate accountability proceeding against those who injured the complainant and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 149/92 of 14 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of Mr. Gregorio Solis Servin, who has in his favor a judgment that may be appealed to the Executive Branch but not to a higher court. This was part of case file 2/1984, which settled a conflict over the cancellation of a sharecropping contract on the farm called "El Amo." This judgment had not been executed even though the police has been asked to support the Office of the Secretary General of the Cabinet, which says that its refusal stems from a desire to avoid social conflicts. The recommendation was to appoint the necessary appropriate personnel belonging to the Public Security Forces of the State Government to help execute the judgment in question and to give possession of the farm to the complainant.

Recommendation 150/92 of 14 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and to the chief justice of the Honorable Supreme Court of the State of Colima and concerned the murder of minor Carlos Gutierrez Cosme by agents of the Colima State Judicial Police on 1 May 1992 in Tecoman, Colima during a purported operation to execute an arrest warrant; it also referred to the irregularities committed by authorities and staff of the State Attorney General's Office and of the First Criminal Court of Tecoman who had jurisdiction over the matter. Preliminary inquiries TE/15392042o and TE/142/92042o were submitted to the criminal-court judge of Tecoman, who as part of criminal case 111/92 issued an arrest warrant for one of the apprehending policemen. The recommendation to the governor was to investigate the administrative and/or criminal liability of the officials of the State Attorney General's Office who were involved in the incident and the investigation thereof; if there should be liability, to remove them from their posts and to bring criminal action against them; to instruct the attorney general to abandon criminal action against Benjamin Jaime Reyes and to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate various aspects of the incident. The recommendation to the chief justice of the State Supreme Court was to order an investigation into the actions or omissions by various public servants of the Colima State Judiciary attached to the court hearing the case.

Recommendation 151/92 of 17 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center of Saltillo. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to investigate the mistreatment of inmates by security personnel and guards; to make appropriate medical care and the necessary medications available; to make sufficient work activities available and to promote educational activities, and to investigate the introduction, possession, and consumption of narcotics, mood-altering drugs, and alcohol and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 152/92 of 17 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and concerned the case of the beating and mistreatment of underage children at the Tijuana Orientation and Reeducation Council for Minors Showing Antisocial Conduct when three minors escaped and four more attempted to flee on 18 July 1992. The recommendation was to investigate and detail the responsibilities of the public servants who by action or omission violated the human rights of the minors and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; to investigate the involvement of guard Javier Para Madrid and, should he prove innocent, to reinstate him in his post; to assess and treat, to the extent possible, the injuries inflicted on minor Hugo Humberto Lopez Ledon, and to train the guards in human rights.

Recommendation 153/92 of 17 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Fernando Ortega Valdes, who was seriously injured in a clinical laboratory when a nurse gave him caustic soda to drink. Preliminary inquiry 41a./140/90-2 was begun and sent to the Fourth Board of the Department of Preliminary Inquiries of Neza Palacio, where it was filed under NEZA/I/1247/1990, which was then shelved without the necessary procedural steps having been taken. The recommendation was to take all of the appropriate procedural steps until the inquiry was completed; to conduct an investigation into the public servants who handled the preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to apply the corresponding penalties.

Recommendation 154/92 of 17 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Sabinas. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to provide sufficient water for the institution; to make appropriate medical care and the necessary medications available; to make work and educational activities available, and to give training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 155/92 of 17 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Acuna. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to conduct regular maintenance on the wiring and plumbing and to provide sufficient water for the center; to make work and educational activities available, and to promote the creation of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, and to give training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 156/92 of 17 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Luis Potosi as a result of an attempted escape by two inmates on 28 June 1992. The recommendation was to investigate and ascertain whatever wrongdoing administrative personnel and guards at the prison may have engaged in; to apply administrative penalties and call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to suspend the suspected officials from any post in the state prison system while the investigation is being conducted; to shut down permanently the isolation area known as "La Tapada," and to provide training to security personnel and guards at the center.

Recommendation 157/92 of 19 August 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Ruben Abreu Montano, against whom preliminary inquiry 126/989 was improperly begun; the inquiry was later sent to the third district judge of Tabasco, who opened criminal case 41/990. In this regard the complainant filed a report of the incident, as a result of which preliminary inquiry 41/92 was begun but not completed. He also filed a petition with the attorney general of the republic to have the criminal case in question dismissed but did not receive a response. The recommendation was to conduct an investigation into the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who handled inquiry 126/989 and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to complete preliminary inquiry 41/92 and render a judicial decision on it.

Recommendation 158/92 of 19 August 1992 was sent to the secretary of communications and transportation and to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of Mr. Juvenal Luna Lopez, who was arrested and physically mistreated on 30 November 1990 by members of the Federal Roads and Ports Police on charges of murdering one of their colleagues; he was not immediately placed in the custody of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office. The recommendation to the secretary of communications and transportation was to begin the administrative proceeding against the apprehending officers for the lengthy detention and physical mistreatment of the complainant. The recommendation to the governor was to investigate the actions or omissions of the forensic pathologist who certified that the complainant did not exhibit signs of external injuries and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 159/92 of 19 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Quintana Roo and concerned the murder of minor Veronica Wasniowski on 29 June 1987 after she was run over by a bus. preliminary inquiry 3511/987 was begun and submitted to the second lower criminal court judge of Cancun, who handed down an acquittal in criminal case 147/987 because the inquiry was incomplete. In addition, in the hearing of the appeal, an order to rearrest the defendant was issued but has not been executed. The recommendation to the governor was to begin the appropriate investigation into the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the inquiry in question and to serve the rearrest warrant for Jose Ibarra Buenfil. The recommendation to the chief justice of the Superior Court was to conduct an administrative investigation into the personnel involved in criminal case 147/87 for the delays in handing down rulings both in the lower court and on appeal.

Recommendation 160/92 of 20 August 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the murder of Mr. Eduardo Tamayo Ortiz on 10 November 1989. Preliminary inquiry 350/989 was begun before the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office of Cuernavaca, Morelos, and was consolidated with inquiry HC/11a./II/746/989, which was shelved without the necessary procedural steps having been taken. The recommendation was to conduct each and every one of the appropriate procedural steps in the inquiry in question until it is completed and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; and to investigate the conduct of the agents of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in the preliminary inquiry and to impose the appropriate disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 161/92 of 20 August 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Ernesto Hernandez Nores, who was arrested arbitrarily on 19 September 1990 by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and physically coerced by them into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 80/CS/90, which was submitted to the third district judge in the State of Chihuahua, who found the complainant guilty in criminal case 53/90. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry and into the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, as well as to investigate the actions or omissions by the medical expert who certified that the complainant did not exhibit signs of physical violence.

Recommendation 162/92 of 20 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the case of Mr. Miguel Angel Suarez Bolanos, who was arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Morelos State Judicial Police, who broke into his home and tortured him into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry SC/I/I/3902/90, which is related to inquiries SC/874/91-2 and SC/1174/91-2, which were sent to the First Criminal Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Morelos, in which criminal case 470/91-1 was heard. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate proceeding to ascertain whatever administrative and criminal responsibilities the arresting agents of the Judicial Police and the director general of preliminary inquiries of the State of Morelos may bear in conducting the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to investigate the actions or omissions of the forensic pathologist who certified that the complainant and the codefendants did not exhibit signs of injury.

Recommendation 163 of 20 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the girl Edna Xochitl Lopez Gonzalez, who disappeared on 26 August 1991 in the city of Torreon, Coahuila. Preliminary inquiry 80/991 was initiated; during it various procedural steps were conducted too late, and the suspects were not rigorously investigated, as a result of which it has not been completed to date. The recommendation was to appoint a special prosecutor to take charge of the investigation into the girl's whereabouts and to provide him with sufficient funds and technical resources for a proper examination of the case.

Recommendation 164/92 of 24 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the Caborca Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to look into ways of mitigating the overcrowding problem and to provide decent accommodations for the inmates who are now sleeping on the floor; to spur work programs and establish a library; to open the inmates' correspondence only in their presence; to see to it that the prison staff have complete charge of organizing, administering, and running the facility and to dissolve the group of "bosses"; to refurbish the isolation and admission areas, and to make proper medical care available.

Recommendation 165/92 of 26 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the unlawful absences of inmate Rodolfo Garcia Jimenez from the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center of Saltillo with the consent of the authorities. On one of these occasions the inmate was arrested during the commission of a robbery. The recommendation was to instruct all of the wardens of the state penitentiaries to comply strictly with legal requirements in granting all inmates leaves and to bring criminal action against the warden at the prison in question.

Recommendation 166/92 of 31 August 1992 was sent to the director general of the Mexican Radio and Television Corporation and concerned the case of Messrs. Sergio Aguayo Quezada and Oscar Ortiz, who on 16 August 1991 saw the broadcast of the TV program "Presencia Universitaria" interrupted by Imevision without any justification whatsoever. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate investigation to ascertain which public servants were guilty of wrongdoing and to apply the appropriate disciplinary measures, and to broadcast the TV program that had been postponed on two consecutive occasions, giving the complainant timely notice thereof.

Recommendation 167/92 of 31 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center of San Pedro de las Colonias. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to make work and educational activities available to the inmate population, and to make work and educational activities available, and to train guards and security personnel.

Recommendation 168/92 of 31 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of the District Social Rehabilitation Jail of Tancanhuitz de los Santos. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to furnish the dormitory with enough beds for all inmates; to stock the center with sufficient medications; to create the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work and educational activities available, and to prevent unjustified inmate absences from the center.

Recommendation 169/92 of 31 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the case of Social Rehabilitation Center II in Reynosa. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to allow inmates to challenge the disciplinary sanctions imposed by the authorities; to make sufficient water available at the center; to promote work and educational activities; to investigate whether the guards are mistreating the inmates, accepting improper money payments, and bringing in narcotics and mood-altering drugs, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 170/92 of 31 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center of Huejotzingo. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to install at least one public telephone, and to make work and educational activities available to inmates.

Recommendation 171/92 of 31 August 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of the Municipality of San Felipe Jalpa de Diaz, Tuxtepec, State of Oaxaca, where a complaint was filed against the former mayor for his ongoing aggression against locals in the form of assault and battery, threats, robberies, and dispossessions, among other crimes. Preliminary inquiries 360/I/991 and 371/I/991 were begun and sent to the second criminal-court judge of Tuxtepec, who in criminal cases 160/991 and 198/991, dated 17 June and 26 August 1991, issued arrest warrants for Lazaro Carrera Morelos and others, which had not been served. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants as soon as possible and to begin the appropriate investigation to ascertain the reasons why they had not been served.

Recommendation 172/92 of 4 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center of Guadalupe y Calvo. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to make timely medical care available; to create the Interdisciplinary Technical Council and to make work and educational activities available; to give training courses to guards and security personnel; to conduct the criminological studies; to investigate the events of 24 June 1992, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 173/92 of 7 September 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Javier Franco Juarez, who was arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 4608/D/89, which was submitted to the sixth district judge of the Federal District, who opened criminal case 190/89. The recommendation was to conduct the appropriate investigation into the arresting agents in connection with the unlawful arrest and injuries inflicted on the complainant, as well as the murder of Mr. Ranulfo Rios Vargas, and to investigate the responsibility of Federal Judicial Police agent Leticia Vega Medina for having included falsehoods in reports submitted to an authority other than a judicial authority.

Recommendation 174/92 of 8 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mrs. Adriana Ornelas Hernandez, who disappeared on 20 November 1990. One piece of background information is the complaint that she filed against her lover for assault and battery and that gave rise to preliminary inquiry 13809/90, which was shelved. Preliminary inquiry 22536/90 was begun and then consolidated with 0438/990-1, which identified her lover as the individual allegedly responsible for the crimes that may have been committed against her. These inquiries were also shelved without the necessary investigative steps having been conducted. The recommendation was to immediately continue the investigation and to complete the inquiry in question into the disappearance of Mrs. Adriana Ornelas and to begin the administrative proceeding against the public servant who delayed the completion of the inquiry and against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled preliminary inquiry 438/990-1 negligently.

Recommendation 175/92 of 8 September 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Hipolito Rodriguez Rios and sons and minor Rafael Limon Ordaz, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and the Tlaxcala State Judicial Police who searched their home on the pretext that a commander of the State Judicial Police had been murdered there. Although the complainants were released, with legal restrictions, during preliminary inquiry 1242/91-2, they were held for trial in connection with preliminary inquiry 157/91 before the district judge in the city of Tlaxcala, who opened criminal case 112/91. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the public servants who committed unlawful acts against the complainants; to investigate the actions or omissions by the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the inquiries in question, and in the event that criminal action is brought, to execute whatever arrest warrants the court issues.

Recommendation 176/92 of 10 September 1992 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mr. Eduardo Hernandez Garcia, into whom preliminary inquiry 3025/ZC/989 was begun. The inquiry was sent to the first criminal-division judge of Tuxtla Gutierrez, and criminal case 673-A/989 was opened, whereupon the arrest warrant for the complainant was served on 27 September 1989. It was not until 7 July 1992 that a guilty verdict was handed down against the complainant, however; in other words, it took two years and nine months to resolve the defendant's legal status, clearly a delay in the administration of justice. The recommendation was to begin the pertinent administrative proceeding to determine the responsibility of the public servants of the State Judiciary who handled the matter.

Recommendation 177/92 of 10 September 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Cuauhtemoc Felipe Conde Garcia, who, while warden of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, was arbitrarily arrested and tortured by agents of the Federal Judicial Police into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiries 671/89 and 103/89, which had been opened into the mass escape on 14 November 1989 by inmates from the prison that he was running. The inquiries were submitted, and criminal cases 69/89 and 59/90 were opened, the first before the fifth district judge and the second before the second lower-court judge of the Criminal Division of Mazatlan. The former disqualified himself in favor of the latter. The complainant's wife reported the wrongdoing to the Directorate of Complaints and Dealings With the Public of the Internal Comptrollership of the Office of Attorney General of the Republic, which as part of case file 27/90/ECG issued a ruling declaring her complaint inadmissible. The recommendation was to begin the preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and all personnel involved in preliminary inquiry 103/89 and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, as well as to begin the administrative proceeding against the personnel involved in case file 27/90/ECG.

Recommendation 178/92 of 11 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of the Cholula Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to arrange the facilities so that the inmates have enough sleeping space; to stop taxes from being collected on the proceeds from work and, after an investigation, to apply the appropriate penalties; to open inmates' correspondence in their presence; to train security personnel and guards; to prevent all mistreatment of inmates and, after an investigation, apply the appropriate penalties.

Recommendation 179/92 of 11 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Monclova District Center of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to permanently shut the area known as "El Tapado" and to outfit the isolation area so that the dignity of the inmates is preserved; to preclude any privileged status; to investigate mistreatment of inmates, penalize administratively those accountable and call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to make work and educational activities available; to stop inmates from leaving the prison without legal grounds and to prevent the introduction, possession, and consumption of narcotics, mood-altering drugs, and liquor by any individual in the prison; to maintain the plumbing and make enough water available in the institution; and to make specialized treatment available to the mentally ill.

Recommendation 180/92 of 11 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Hugo Santiago Galindo on 8 August 1991 between the towns of San Pedro Jicayan and San Miguel Tlacamama. Preliminary inquiry 280/91 was begun before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the investigative agency of Pinotepa Nacional, Oaxaca. It was sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Jamiltepec, Oaxaca, who on 28 May 1992 in criminal case 51/992 issued arrest warrants, most of which have not been executed, for the suspects. The recommendation was to fully execute the arrest warrants issued for 21 individuals and to take the necessary steps to safeguard the physical integrity of the complainant and her relatives.

Recommendation 181/92 of 11 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and referred to the case of Mrs. Elsa Joaquina Castillo Gomez and Mrs. Guadalupe Gomez Montufar, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Morelos State Judicial Police and physically coerced into signing self-incriminating statements as part of preliminary inquiry IV/1/648/90, which was begun into the murder of the lower-court criminal judge of the Fourth Judicial District in the State of Morelos and which was submitted to the first lower criminal court judge of Cuernavaca, who opened criminal case 268/990. The Collegiate Court of the 18th Circuit, in criminal amparo file 272/90, granted an amparo to the complainants, who were released. The recommendation was to conduct an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who approved the unlawful arrest and torture to which the complainants were subjected, into the arresting agents, and into the medical expert who issued a false report on the physical integrity of the complainants.

Recommendation 182/92 of 15 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Torreon Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to prevent certain inmates from holding positions of authority, control, and command; to promote and make work and educational activities available to the inmates, and to prevent the inmates from owning cellular phones.

Recommendation 183/92 of 15 September 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of U.S. citizen Jose Aguilar Ramos, who was arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement as part preliminary inquiry 2649/D/90, which was sent to the Second District Criminal Court in the Federal District, which opened criminal case 90/90, in which the court disqualified itself in favor of the Second District Court in San Luis Potosi, which declined. As a result, the First Division of the Supreme Court settled jurisdiction conflict 181/90. The recommendation was to conduct the appropriate investigation to determine the accountability of the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 184/92 of 15 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Valente Alvarado Morales, representing 15 small landowners in Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, whose lands and crops were seized from them by a group of individuals from the UGOCEP [Popular Worker and Peasant General Union]. Several preliminary inquiries were opened before the agency of the Tuxtepec Public Prosecutor's Office and were submitted to the first and second criminal court judges of Tuxtepec, who in criminal cases 21/990 and 115/91, dated 18 January and 21 June 1991, issued arrest warrants for 72 suspects that have not been served. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrants in question.

Recommendation 185/92 of 15 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the murder of Mr. Rogelio Martinez Sanchez on 12 November 1991 in a room in Otumba City Hall, which is being used to temporarily house suspects. The deceased had been arbitrarily arrested by agents of Otumba Municipal Police on rape charges. Preliminary inquiry TEX/MR/394/91 into the crime of murder was begun and then shelved because the deceased had supposedly committed suicide. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting policemen; to conduct an administrative investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry and into the medical examiner, and to conduct the legally prescribed investigations as part of this inquiry to ascertain the actual cause of the deceased's death.

Recommendation 186/92 of 17 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the case of Mr. Jose Antonio Ildefonso de Jesus Andreu Marin, who was arrested arbitrarily and whose home was broken into by agents of the State Judicial Police on charges filed by his wife as part of preliminary inquiry

264/CD/91, which was sent to the fifth district judge in the State of Nuevo Leon, who opened criminal case 61/91. Another charge was lodged against the complainant before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Nuevo Leon State Judicial Police, in which preliminary inquiry 172/91 was begun. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate investigative proceeding into the arresting agents and other public servants who were involved in or approved the arbitrary arrest of the complainant and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 187/92 of 23 September 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Emiliano Sulu Hoil, who on 25 August 1988 filed a report with the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Cancun, Quintana Roo concerning an attempted robbery. Preliminary inquiry 152/88 was opened but has not been completed to date, as investigative steps have not been taken. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry as soon as possible, to process it in accordance with the law, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against the suspects.

Recommendation 188/92 of 23 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the case of the Piedras Negras Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to see to it that the isolation quarters and the punishment area meet the minimum conditions for a decent existence; to make work and educational activities available to the inmates; to prohibit inmate absences that do not meet legal requirements and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to prevent the introduction, possession, and consumption of narcotics, mood-altering drugs, and alcohol in the center; to investigate mistreatment of the inmates; to prevent improper payments and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to stock the institution with medications, and to provide specialized care for the mentally ill.

Recommendation 189/92 of 25 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and concerned the case of the Colima Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to see to it that the mentally ill and the rest of the inmates do not live together and to expedite the formalities so that the former are referred to a specialized institution and, in the meantime, to give them professional treatment; to promote and make work and educational activities available to the inmates; to assign different areas for lodging the segregated and newly arrived inmates, and to maintain the facilities.

Recommendation 190/92 of 25 September 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the case of the Miguel Aleman Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to take the necessary measures to solve the overpopulation and overcrowding problem; to overhaul and maintain on a regular basis the center's plumbing and wiring; to promote and make work and educational activities available; to take steps so that the technical-staff officials organize and administer all prison activities, and to see to it that the prices of the items sold at the prison store are the same as in stores on the outside.

Recommendation 191/92 of 2 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case of Messrs. Martin Ledezma Reyes, Francisco Garcia Mancera, and Alvaro Lozada Leon, who were arrested arbitrarily in the State of Mexico and in the Federal District by agents of the Tlaxcala State Judicial Police and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 69/91-1. There is evidence that the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office refused to admit the records of this inquiry, inasmuch as the arrest was arbitrary. Moreover, the arrest was made without the corresponding letter rogatory or the request for cooperation from the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Tlaxcala to the Offices of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico and for the Federal District. The recommendation was to begin an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the arrests of the complainants and the confiscation of their belongings and, if appropriate, to open the respective preliminary inquiry; and to return to the complainants the goods that the arresting agents seized from them and that were placed in the custody of the agent of the Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 192/92 of 2 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the Olivera Acosta family, which filed a report with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Acapetahua, Chiapas concerning the murder of one of its members by agents of State Public Security. Preliminary inquiry 243/90 was opened and sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge of Acapetahua, who in criminal case 179/90 found the three defendants guilty of the crime of abuse of authority but innocent of murder. His verdict was appealed, and the State Superior Court of Justice found them guilty of murder. Rearrest warrants were issued but had not been served as of the recommendation date. In addition, the family filed a complaint over the series of threats that agents of the State Judicial Police had made in an attempt to have the family abandon legal action. Preliminary inquiry 366/990 was opened before the agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Acapetahua, but no judicial decision has been made on it for lack of investigative procedures. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrants as soon as possible; to expedite and complete inquiry 366/990 and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, and to begin the internal investigation to determine the responsibility of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 193/92 of 2 October 1992 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Leticia Bibiano

Segundo, who as a minor child was improperly tried in criminal case 65/91-01 by the fourth criminal-court judge of Tlalnepantla, Mexico State, even though the judge had been shown her birth certificate. The trial judge found her guilty of the crime of robbery, but the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico, in appeal 1873/91, overturned this verdict and ordered her released unconditionally. The recommendation was to penalize the wrongdoing by the judge in not disqualifying himself in favor of the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

Recommendation 194/92 of 2 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of the La Piedad Prevention Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors, and to provide mattresses and blankets to the entire inmate population and natural lighting and ventilation in the dormitory area.

Recommendation 195/92 of 8 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of Mr. Benigno Morales Morales, who had been sued for allegedly having signed several bills of exchange in commercial attachment proceeding 2395/988, which was conducted before the second lower-court judge of Cordoba, Veracruz, who handed down a guilty verdict on 24 January 1990. The same plaintiffs had filed criminal charges against the person who actually signed the letters of exchange, and as a result on 17 May 1989 a guilty verdict was handed down in criminal case 629/88 against Eutimio Morales Cajica, a verdict that was upheld on 13 July 1989 by the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz, that is to say, six months before the civil trial concluded. The complainant filed criminal charges on 13 July 1990 with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Cordoba, Veracruz against the plaintiffs in the civil suit because they were seeking to collect from him various amounts of money that he did not owe. Nevertheless, the inquiry was shelved without a proper investigation having been conducted and before it was properly completed. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry in question and to render a decision in accordance with the law; to open an investigation into the conduct and outcome of the preliminary inquiry in question so as to ascertain the violations that the public servants who were involved in it committed and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 196/92 of 9 October 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Ismael, Ruben, and Maura Medina Valdes, Davis Flores Garcia, and Carlos Mariscal Gomez, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado for nine days, and tortured into signing self-incriminating statements as part of preliminary inquiry 1961/D/89, which was submitted to the eighth district judge of the Federal District, who in criminal case 88/89 disqualified himself in favor of the first district judge in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, who opened criminal case 73/90. It was proven that the arresting agents violated and disregarded amparo 807/89, which the third district judge in the State of Morelos had issued for one of the complainants. The recommendation was to move for the dismissal of the case against the complainants and to give them back their belongings and the checks that they had been coerced into handing over; to open a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and to investigate the conduct of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 197/92 of 12 October 1992 was sent to the agrarian reform secretary and concerned the case of the town of Paso Achiote, Municipality of Chiapa de Corzo, State of Chiapas, whose residents were evicted from their lands by agents of the State Public Security Police even though they had a land-grant resolution dated 25 September 1986 and signed by the state governor. The resolution has undergone fresh revisions by the agrarian authorities, and as a result the file of the grant petition is currently being considered on appeal. Owing to the various irregularities that have emerged during this process, however, no final decision has been rendered as yet. The recommendation was to conclude the technical and informational work as soon as possible to properly complete the agrarian file in question and to perform the necessary procedural steps leading up to an appropriate final resolution on the file.

Recommendation 198/92 of 12 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Tonala District Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to take steps so that the authorities organize and administer activities in the prison; to create the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; and to make ongoing medical care and work and educational activities available to the inmates.

Recommendation 199/92 of 13 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the murder of Mr. Jose Duran Lopez on 27 October 1991 in Metztitlan, Hidalgo. Preliminary inquiry 12/HG/1340/91 was opened and sent to the second criminal-division judge of Pachuca, who on 12 November 1991 and 4 July 1992 in criminal case 179/91 issued arrest warrants, which have not been executed, for the suspects. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrants that the judge has issued for the four suspects as soon as possible and to begin the appropriate investigative proceeding to determine the reasons why said warrants have not been served.

Recommendation 200/92 of 13 October was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Ernesto Cambron Garcia on 21 January 1990 in Apatzingan, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 20/90-III was opened and sent to the second criminal-court judge of Apatzingan, who in criminal case 40/990 issued an arrest warrant for Pablo Cardenas on 8 March 1990; the warrant has not yet been served. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant immediately and to begin the appropriate investigative proceeding to ascertain the reasons why the warrant has not been served.

Recommendation 201/92 of 13 October 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the murder of Judge Pedro Villafuerte Gallegos, concerning which Recommendation 15/90 had been sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and to the attorney general of the republic in an effort to shed light on the facts and apprehend the suspects. Preliminary inquiry 30/8/II/6639/987 was submitted to the first criminal lower-court judge of the State of Morelos, who declined jurisdiction in favor of the third district judge of the same state, who did not accept jurisdiction either. As a result, the First Division of the Supreme Court, on 19 August 1991, ruled that the third district judge had jurisdiction to continue trying the crime of murder and that the first criminal lower-court judge had jurisdiction to try the crime of actionable words and threats. By virtue of this, it is incumbent on the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to execute the arrest warrants issued. The recommendation was, therefore, to serve the arrest warrants and to conduct a study of Public Prosecutor's Office and judicial procedures in order to ascertain whether others were involved in the commission of the crime, be they masterminds or actual perpetrators.

Recommendation 202/92 of 14 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Tlaxcala. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to institute appropriate maintenance and hygiene practices at the facilities; to promote and make work and educational activities available to the inmate population; to see to it that the privacy of the inmates is guaranteed during checks of their correspondence; to stock the center with the necessary medications; to perform a medical examination of all inmates when they enter; to guarantee the right of inmates to file complaints; to assure water supplies; and to stop improper payments.

Recommendation 203/92 of 14 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Messrs. Martin Tapia Herrera and Antonio Felipe Ramirez, who after being arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police, were denied the medical care they needed to treat the burns that they had received during the police pursuit of them. Instead of being sent to the hospital, they were handed over to the Office of the Assistant Attorney General of Texcoco, where they were held incommunicado for four days and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry OTU/181/89, submitted to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Otumba, who opened criminal case 57/89. The recommendation was to begin the investigative proceeding into the arresting agents; to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 204/92 of 15 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Ernesto Molina Alarcon on 4 February 1990 in the Municipality of Chichihualco. Preliminary inquiry BRA/SC/118/990 was begun and then shelved without various investigative steps having been taken. The recommendation was to reopen the preliminary inquiry and conduct the necessary investigative steps to complete it, and to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 205/92 of 16 October 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Jose Antonio Cueta Guerra, Heraclio Munoz Carrillo, Jaime Avila Ortiz, and Jorge Alejandro Avila Alvarez, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado, and tortured by them into signing a statement incriminating themselves in the crime of kidnapping (of local jurisdiction) as part of preliminary inquiry 81/90, which was submitted to the third lower-court judge of the Criminal Division in Torreon, Coahuila, who issued an order to bring them into custody pending trial. However, amparo proceedings were begun before the Collegiate Court of the Eighth Circuit, which granted the amparo, as a result of which the aggrieved parties were released. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the inquiry in question for tolerating or permitting the conduct of the former, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 206/92 of 19 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Angel Mendoza Juarez on 30 March 1991 in Vista Hermosa, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 37/91 was opened and submitted to the civil-criminal lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Tanhuato, who on 5 April 1991, as part of criminal trial 15/991, issued an arrest warrant for Jesus Gonzalez Mozqueda, which to date has not been served. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant and to begin the investigative proceedings into the reasons why it has not been served.

Recommendation 207/92 of 30 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the murder of Mr. Timoteo Mardonio Estudillo Pina on 7 December 1988 in the Municipality of Amilcingo, Morelos. Preliminary inquiry VI/I/2961/988 was opened and sent to the Public Prosecutor's Office in the city of Ayala, which opened inquiry VI/I/1st/27/989, which to date has not been completed. The recommendation was to properly complete the preliminary inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; and to open the investigative proceedings into the personnel involved in this inquiry so as to ascertain why there have been no actions by the Public Prosecutor's Office and, if appropriate, to take the corresponding disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 208/92 of 30 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Adrian Soria Lara on 24 August 1991 in Vista Hermosa, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 217/

91-III was opened and submitted to the civil-criminal lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Tanhuato, who on 30 August 1991, as part of the criminal trial 58/991, issued an arrest warrant for Antonio Navarro Segura, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant and to investigate why it has not been executed.

Recommendation 209/92 of 30 October 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Amador Morfin Morfin, who was arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 81/90, which was submitted to the second criminal-court judge of Guadalajara, who in criminal case 109/90 attested to the injuries that the defendant exhibited and handed down an acquittal, which went into effect. The recommendation was to begin an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry for failing to attest to the aggrieved party's physical integrity and to open a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 210/92 of 30 October 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Florentino Salmeron Garcia on 27 February 1990 along the Zihuatenejo-Acapulco Highway. Preliminary inquiry AZUE/110/90 was opened and shelved on 12 July 1990 without various investigative steps having been taken. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry and perform the pertinent procedural steps to complete it properly, and to conduct the appropriate investigation into the public servants who were involved in the preliminary inquiry in question.

Recommendation 211/92 of 30 October 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Gilberto Galaviz Corrales, Elias Ruis Briseno, et alii, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and psychologically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 12/90 and the inquiries consolidated with it. This inquiry was submitted to the district judge of La Paz, Baja California, who in criminal case 37/90 found them innocent. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and the personnel involved in the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 212/92 of 30 October 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Eduardo Macedo Candanedo, who was arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado for nine days, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 506/89, which was submitted to the fifth district judge in the State of Baja California, who in criminal case 374/89 found the aggrieved party guilty. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings against the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office for the filing of criminal action; it was also recommended that any arrest warrants issued for the public officials accountable be duly executed.

Recommendation 213/92 of 4 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murders of Messrs. Heriberto Gonzalez Garcia and Celio Garcia Garcia on 15 June 1990 in Tlanicuilulco, Guerrero. Preliminary inquiry BRA/SC/652/90 was opened and then shelved without various investigative steps having been taken. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry in question, to take the pertinent steps to complete it properly, and to conduct the appropriate investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry and into the individual who ordered it shelved.

Recommendation 214/92 of 4 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mrs. Vicencia Munoz et alii, who lodged a criminal complaint against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Directorate of Complaints of the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico for various assaults on them. Preliminary inquiry TOL/DQ/139/90/89 was opened and then shelved without various investigative steps having been taken. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry and take the pertinent steps to complete it properly, and to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who ordered the inquiry shelved.

Recommendation 215/92 of 5 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Cruz Flores Garcia, whose home was raided and who was arbitrarily arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police in the wake of a complaint filed against him by an agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District, who was also involved in the commission of the crimes. The complainant was physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry CHIN/II/597/91, which was submitted to the fifth criminal-court judge of Texcoco, who handed down an acquittal, which went into effect, in criminal case 101/91. The recommendation was to begin the appropriate investigation into Mrs. Maria del Pilar Morales Caceres, an agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District, and, should there be administrative and criminal accountability, to so inform the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District so that it can investigate the actions of the arresting agents and of those who interrogated the complainant. Another recommendation was to investigate the actions or omissions of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and to execute whatever arrest warrants are issued.

Recommendation 216/92 of 5 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlatlauquitepec. The recommendation was to refurbish the isolation area so that it meets the minimum requirements for confinement; to constitute the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to organize and promote work and educational activities; to install a public telephone and a mail box at the center, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

[Text] Recommendation 217/92 of 5 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlatlauquitepec. The recommendation was to refurbish the isolation area so that it meets the minimum requirements for confinement; to form the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to organize and promote work and educational activities; to install a public telephone and a mailbox at the center, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 218/92 of 9 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the group Fomento Cultural Educativo, A.C., which filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Huayacocotla, Veracruz, relating to the crime of dispossession committed against them. Preliminary inquiry 115/91 was shelved without various investigative steps having been taken. A complaint was also filed with the same agent for the crime of assault and battery. Preliminary inquiry 62/92 was opened but not completed. In contrast, the Public Prosecutor's Office acted swiftly on the complaint that the authorities of the "La Selva" ejido filed against representatives of the aforementioned group and submitted preliminary inquiry 53/92 to the Civil-Criminal Lower Court of Huayacocotla, Veracruz. The recommendation was to reopen inquiry 115/91 and perform the necessary legal steps to complete it properly; to open an investigation into the public servants who served as agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office in conducting this preliminary inquiry, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 219/92 of 9 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Agustin Guevara Camacho on 29 March 1990 in Aguaje, Municipality of Benito Juarez, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 130/990-1 was opened and submitted to the second criminal lower-court judge of Zitacuaro, who on 4 May 1990, in criminal trial 67/990, issued an arrest warrant for Ramon Arriaga Saucedo and Othoniel Galvan Ortiz, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant and to begin the appropriate investigative proceedings to ascertain why the warrant had not been served, ordering the corresponding disciplinary measures if appropriate.

Recommendation 220/92 of 9 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of Mr. Reynaldo Soria Juarez, who was injured on 25 December 1991. Preliminary inquiry GALE/04/0409/991 was opened and submitted to the lower-court judge of the Criminal Division of Tecpan de Galeana, who in criminal case 3/992 issued an arrest warrant for Zaragoza Flores Bello, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to immediately execute the arrest warrant and to begin investigative proceedings into the reasons why it had not been.

Recommendation 221/92 of 9 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Jose Martinez Ruiz on 20 November 1990 in Chiautla, Puebla. Preliminary inquiry 242/90 was opened and submitted to the third social-defense judge of Puebla, who in criminal case 121/91 issued an arrest warrant for Erasto Moran Ramales, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant in question and to begin investigative proceedings into the reasons why it had not been served.

Recommendation 222/92 of 9 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Felix Octavio Ventra Ramos on 17 March 1990 in Ometepec, Guerrero. Preliminary inquiry ABAS/086/990 was opened before the agent of Public Prosecutor's Office of Abasolo, Guerrero, who decided to shelve it without performing several investigative steps. The recommendation was to reopen the preliminary inquiry and perform the procedural steps required to complete it properly; to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who inexplicably failed to take procedural steps in this inquiry, and to begin investigative proceedings against the group chief of the State Judicial Police who failed to submit the report on the investigation into the murder of Felix Octavio Ventura Ramos, and, if appropriate, to take the corresponding disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 223/92 of 9 November 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Jesus Elias and Raul Martinez Alvarado, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado for four days, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 201/990, submitted to the seventh district judge in the State of Tamaulipas, who opened criminal case 54/90-2. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings against the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 224 of 11 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Francisco Ortiz Banos, who disappeared during a trip from Puebla to Sinaloa. Preliminary inquiries 134/992 and 18/559/92 were begun, the former before the agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Xicotepec de Juarez, Puebla, and the latter before the agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Tulancingo, Hidalgo; the latter was forwarded to the first-named agency. As of the recommendation date the inquiry of which the agent in Xicotepec de Juarez is in charge had not been completed, with several essential investigative steps yet to be taken. The recommendation was to perform the necessary procedural steps to complete the preliminary inquiry properly and to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiry for having failed to perform several procedural steps, and, if appropriate, to forward the file to the Public Prosecutor's Office for criminal action.

Recommendation 225/92 of 11 November 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Leopoldo Perez Badallo, who was arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of the preliminary inquiry that was sent to the eighth-district criminal-court judge for the Federal District, who in criminal case 199/8 [last number illegible] found the complainant guilty. His decision was reversed by the Third Unitary Court of the First Circuit. The complainant filed a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District and with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in connection with the torture to which he was subjected. Preliminary inquiry SC/729/90 was opened and consolidated with 4295/FSP/90, of the federal agency; in spite of the evidence, the complaint was declared inadmissible. The recommendation was to issue a ruling as soon as possible in inquiry 4295/FSP/90 and to begin investigative proceedings against the public servants who were involved in conducting said preliminary inquiry, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 226/92 of 11 November 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Saul Rascon Macias, who was arbitrarily arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado for five days, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 46/CS/90, submitted to the second district judge of Chihuahua, who in criminal case 75/90 issued an order to hold the complainant in custody pending trial, an order that was overturned in amparo proceedings. In addition, the stay order issued by the first district judge of Chihuahua during amparo proceeding 926/90 was violated several times by the authorities. The recommendation was to begin the internal investigative proceedings and the corresponding preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 227/92 of 11 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the murder of Mr. Inocencio Romero Juarez on 10 September 1988. The pertinent preliminary inquiry was begun and sent to the first lower-court judge of Cordoba, Veracruz, who on 12 December 1988, in criminal trial 633/988 issued an arrest warrant for Virgilio Avila Lopez, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to serve the warrant as soon as possible; to begin investigative proceedings to ascertain why it had not been executed, and, if appropriate, to take the proper disciplinary measures.

Recommendation 228/92 of 12 November 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Justiniano Santiago Almaraz, who was arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and died 45 minutes after being placed in a cell at the Branch Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in Oaxaca. Preliminary inquiry 33/II/N/990 was opened and consolidated with inquiry 595 (P.J.)/990, in which the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Second District Court recommended not bringing criminal action. This recommendation was approved in spite of the injuries that the deceased manifested and the shortcomings of the two autopsies that were performed on the body. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry in question; to perform the necessary procedural steps to complete it properly, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 229/92 of 12 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Santos Cabrera Rosas on 20 January 1989 on the road from San Jeronimo to Parota in Petatlan, Guerrero. Preliminary inquiry AZUE/II/13/89 was opened and submitted to the criminal lower-court judge of Zihuatanejo, who on 28 March 1989, in criminal trial 17/989, issued an arrest warrant for Gorgonio Solis Escalante, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to execute the warrant immediately and begin the investigative proceedings into the reasons why it had not been served.

Recommendation 230/92 of 13 November was sent to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of several Tarahumara Indians who are inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Guachochi and who have seen delays in criminal trials 68/91, 98/90, 28/91, 73/90, and 80/91, which were brought before the civil-criminal lower-court judge in the Judicial District of San Andres del Rio, Chihuahua. The recommendation was to order the omitted procedural steps performed and to issue the corresponding ruling in conformity with the law, and to open the administrative proceedings to determine the responsibility of the public servants in charge of the aforementioned criminal trials.

Recommendation 231/92 of 13 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the Coatepec Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to take the measures needed to prevent overpopulation and overcrowding; to provide all inmates with beds and blankets; to maintain the plumbing; to make medical and dental care available to the inmates and to stock the center with medications; to promote and make work and educational activities available; to install a Mexican Postal Service mail box; to stop improper payments, and pursuant to an investigation, to impose the appropriate penalties on those responsible.

Recommendation 232/92 of 16 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the Cananea Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to maintain the plumbing and conduct periodic fumigations in the dormitories; to make work and educational activities available to the inmates; to give training courses for security personnel and guards; to investigate drug consumption in the prison, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 233/92 of 16 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the Agua Prieta Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to conduct the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to complete the new building promptly so that the inmate population can be properly distributed; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to promote work, educational, and cultural activities for the inmates, and to give training courses for security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 234/92 of 16 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the Magdalena Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to address the overcrowding problem; to make running water available; to provide all inmates with beds and mattresses; to prevent the consumption of mood-altering substances and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to set up the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to promote and make work, educational, and cultural activities available to the inmates; to install a public telephone, and to open inmates' correspondence in their presence.

Recommendation 235/92 of 16 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mrs. Maria Luisa Vazquez Ramirez on 30 October 1989 in the town of Ejutla, Oaxaca. Preliminary inquiry 274/989 was opened and submitted to the civil-criminal lower-court judge of Ejutla de Crespo, who on 23 March 1992, in criminal case 9/992, issued an arrest warrant for Francisco Hernandez Vazquez, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant as soon as possible and to begin the investigative proceedings into the reasons why it had not been served.

Recommendation 236/92 of 19 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of the Tarahumara Indians from the Ocoviachi Ejido in the Municipality of Guazapares, State of Chihuahua. They filed a criminal complaint for the crime of fraud against their community; the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office ordered preliminary inquiry PCC-188/90 shelved without conducting the necessary procedural steps to duly complete it and without explaining or substantiating the draft resolution in which he decided not to bring criminal action. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry in question; to perform the appropriate procedural steps for its proper completion, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 237/92 of 19 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the murder of Mr. Felix Gonzalez Hernandez on 28 December 1987 in Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, State of Mexico. Preliminary inquiry ZA/II/6523/87 was opened but as of the recommendation date had not been completed as several investigative actions had not been performed. The recommendation was to perform the necessary procedural steps in the inquiry; to complete it in accordance with the law, and to begin investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and of the Judicial Police who had not completed the inquiry.

Recommendation 238/92 of 23 November 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Vicente Silva Lombardo and Guillermo Lezama Espinoza de los Monteros. A ranch that the former had owned for more than a year was improperly seized from him as part of preliminary inquiry 4553/SC/88, which was consolidated with 1808/SC/89 and 1809/SC/89. The consolidated inquiry was then sent to the eighth criminal-court district judge of Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, who in trial 294/89 waived jurisdiction in favor of the sixth district judge of Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, who opened criminal case 94/91. During the time that the property was under impoundment, agents of the Federal Judicial Police who were guarding it neglected and vandalized it, also stealing items from it. The complainant filed a complaint against agents of the Federal Judicial Police, which led to the opening of preliminary inquiry 3842/SC/90 and administrative case file 204/89/FCA. The inquiry has not yet been completed, and the case file was concluded inadequately. The second complainant was arrested arbitrarily and held incommunicado so that he would sign a self-incriminating statement. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings against the public servants who took part in the seizure of the aggrieved party's property and in the supervision thereof and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them; to investigate those suspected of unlawfully arresting one of the complainants; to remove the aggrieved party's property from impoundment so that it can be returned to him, and finally to order the chief official of the Attorney General's Office to appoint a commission to determine the amount of compensation for damages caused to the complainant so that the corresponding payment can be made.

Recommendation 239/92 of 25 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Baltazar Alonso Ambrosio on 13 August 1989 in Ixtepec, Oaxaca. Preliminary inquiry 125/989 was opened and submitted to the first criminal-court judge of Juchitan, Oaxaca, who on 25 April 1990, in criminal case 70/990, issued an arrest warrant for Victor de los Santos, which as of the recommendation date had not been served. The recommendation was to execute the warrant in question as soon as possible; to begin an investigation into the reasons why the warrant had not been served, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to open a preliminary inquiry and bring appropriate criminal action.

Recommendation 240/92 of 25 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of Mr. Herminio Navarro Briseno, who filed several complaints against the then mayor of Tierra Nueva and companions for various crimes. This led to the opening of preliminary inquiries 1134/VII/90, 1137/VII/90, and 1142/VII/90, which as of the recommendation date had not been completed because various investigative actions had not been performed. The recommendation was to perform the appropriate procedural steps for the proper completion of the inquiries in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and other public servants who delayed the completion of these inquiries.

Recommendation 241/92 of 25 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Eleazar Valentin Comino on 25 November 1991 in San Andres, Playa Encantada, Municipality of Acapulco, Guerrero. Preliminary inquiry TAB/III/1705/91 was opened and submitted to the fourth judge of the Criminal Branch of Tabares, who in criminal trial 117/92 declined to issue the arrest warrant requested by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, who failed to perform the corresponding procedural steps in severing the preliminary inquiry concerning other suspects. The recommendation was to continue and expedite the appropriate procedural steps involved in severing the inquiry so that it can be properly completed, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 242/92 of 25 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Manuel Villegas Cordoba on 25 January 1990 in Tacambaro, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 04/90-II was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date as various procedural investigative steps had not been performed. The recommendation was to perform these procedural steps in the preliminary inquiry so that it can be properly completed and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, as well as to begin investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office and of the public servants who were involved in the preliminary inquiry in question.

Recommendation 243/92 of 25 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the murder of Mr. Silvino Rodriguez on 10 February 190 in Donato Guerra, State of Mexico. Preliminary inquiry VB/I/136/90 was opened and sent to the lower-court criminal judge in Valle de Bravo, who on 23 November 1990, in criminal case 46/90, issued an arrest warrant for Agustin Garcia Munguia, Fernando Cuero, and Simon Garcia Munguia, which had not been served. In contrast, only Francisco Garcia Cervantes was tried; he was found guilty. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant immediately and to begin investigative proceedings into the reasons why it had not been served.

Recommendation 244/92 of 26 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and concerned the case of the State Observation and Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents. The recommendation was to draft the organization and procedures manuals and to issue the center regulations and make them known to staff, juveniles, and visitors; to set aside an area for the female juveniles; to make running water available and provide the juveniles with mattresses; to request staffing and equipment for the departments of pedagogy, dental care, psychology, and medicine; to give training courses for security personnel and guards; to refurbish the isolation areas so that they meet minimum standards for confinement; and to prohibit the suspension of the juveniles' meals and family visits as punishment.

Recommendation 245 of 27 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of Mr. Abraham Ruiz Sanchez, who in June 1990 filed a complaint with the State Attorney General's Office against Lic. Jesus Eduardo Gama Sandoval. Preliminary inquiry 737/VIII/90 was opened before the agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rio Verde, but has not yet been completed as various procedural investigative steps have not been taken. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry as soon as possible and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, as well as to begin investigative proceedings against the agent or agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office for negligence in conducting the inquiry.

Recommendation 246/92 of 27 November 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Carlos Quintana Linares, who was arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police, held incommunicado, and physically coerced for several days before being placed in the custody of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, who opened preliminary inquiry 2000/I/90, in which he declined jurisdiction, transferring the file and the detainees to the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tapachula, who opened preliminary inquiry 162/90, in which no procedural steps whatsoever were taken to shed light on the accountability of the individuals who injured the complainant, even though this is a crime that is automatically prosecuted. The inquiry was submitted to the third district judge in Chiapas, whose acquittal of the complainant became effective. The recommendation to the governor was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and the personnel involved in inquiry 2000/I/90 and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; the recommendation to the attorney general was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the personnel involved in inquiry 162/90 and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 247/92 of 27 November 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Israel Mazariegos Roblero, Lizandro Ramirez Roblero, and Jacobo Monzon Perez, who were arrested arbitrarily by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 100/89, which was sent to the first district judge of Tuxtla Gutierrez, who in criminal trial 27/90 acquitted the complainants. An investigation was begun into the arresting agents, but the federal prosecutor decided that there was no evidence whatsoever that agents of the Federal Judicial Police physically mistreated the complainants. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who ordered the arrest and solitary confinement of the complainants.

Recommendation 248/92 of 8 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the beating and mistreatment of inmate Juan Gutierrez Vazquez by guards at the Matamoros II Social Rehabilitation Center. An attempt was made to protect them during the so-called investigation of the incident that the prison authorities conducted. The recommendation was to investigate and ascertain the offenses and crimes that administrative personnel and guards at the center committed and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to suspend the implicated guards and officials from any post in the Tamaulipas State Prison System while the investigation is being conducted, and to provide training to prison security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 249/92 of 8 December 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Mario Santoyo Rodriguez, German Martinez Garcia, and Victor Barajas Nieto, who were arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police, held incommunicado, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 183/90, which was submitted to the third district judge in Morelia, who in criminal trial 78/90 handed down an acquittal, which was upheld by the First Unitary Court of the 11th Circuit. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who postponed the completion and submission of the inquiry without grounds for six days, and to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents for the offenses committed against the complainants and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 250/92 of 8 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche and concerned the case of the inmates at state penitentiaries who are of diminished criminal capacity or who are mentally ill. The recommendation was to see to it that the mentally ill inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad del Carmen are evaluated by a psychiatrist; to complement drug treatment with occupational, recreational, psychopedagogical, and psychotherapeutic therapy, which must be conducted by trained technical personnel; to see to it that the center has psychiatric support, even if from the outside; to set aside special areas for the mentally ill at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad del Carmen; to properly maintain and refurbish existing areas at the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Francisco Koben to lodge the entire psychiatric population, and to refer the inmate-patients who have served their sentences to the appropriate health-care institution.

Recommendation 251/92 of 9 December 1992 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Arturo Penaloza Rodriguez, Armando Vera Garcia, Fabian and Eusebio Ruiz Acosta, Alma Aurora Luque Basurto, and Lilia Aurora Vera Garcia, who were arbitrarily arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 170/90, which was submitted to the eighth district judge in the State of Tamaulipas, who in criminal trial 111/90 found one of the complainants guilty and another innocent. In addition, it was proven that a commander of the Federal Judicial Police violated amparo I/0684/90, which had been granted to one of the complainants by the eighth district judge in Tamaulipas. The recommendation was to begin an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tampico because of the irregularities in the conduct of the inquiry in question; to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents for the offenses committed against the complainants and for the falsehoods that one commander included in the report requested by the judge who granted the amparo to the complainant, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 252/9 of 9 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the case of Mr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez Flores, who was arbitrarily arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police, held incommunicado for several days, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 710/VIII/90, which was submitted to the fifth judge of the Criminal Branch of San Luis Potosi, who opened criminal trial 03/91. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings against the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 253/92 of 9 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the Pichucalco Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to assign staff to the psychiatry area and, if appropriate, to transfer mental patients to a specialized institution; to make work and educational activities available to the inmates; to see to it that the searches of women arriving for intimate visits are conducted by female personnel; to open inmates' correspondence in their presence; to install at least one public telephone and one mailbox; to investigate mistreatment of the inmates by security personnel and guards, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office, and to perform the clinical-criminological classification.

Recommendation 254/92 of 9 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the State Observation and Orientation Center for Minors. The recommendation was to organize and arrange the center as provided for in the Guardianship Law for Minors in the State of Chiapas; to issue the internal regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to make disciplinary measures consistent with the provisions of the Guardianship Law for Minors in the State of Chiapas; to prohibit any and all physical and psychological mistreatment of minors, and to promote the workshops at the center.

Recommendation 255/92 of 9 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and concerned the case of the State Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents. The recommendation was to create the Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents that is provided for in the Law of the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Quintana Roo and to hire the technical and administrative personnel required to run it properly; to prevent juvenile delinquents from being referred to institutions other than the Guardianship Council, and to consider the possibility of a legislative reform to standardize the criteria in Article 1 of the Law of the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Quintana Roo and Article 81 of the Penal Code of the same state.

Recommendation 256/92 of 10 December 1992 was sent to the chief justice of the Honorable Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District and concerned the case of Mrs. Rafaela Eumana Hernandez, who was evicted from her property because of an error by the marshal who was carrying out the ruling handed down by the 27th civil-court judge of the Federal District as part of civil dispossession suit 1203/82, which had been filed against an individual other than the complainant in connection with another piece of property. The recommendation was to begin investigation proceedings against the server and executor of the ruling in question; to consider the possibility of annulling the execution of the ruling and, if appropriate, to order it executed properly, and to consider whether criminal charges ought to be filed with the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District against the server and executor.

Recommendation 257/92 of 10 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes and concerned the beating and mistreatment inflicted by security personnel and guards at the Aguascalientes Social Rehabilitation Center For Men in applying disciplinary measures. The recommendation was to investigate the offenses and crimes committed by administrative personnel and guards at the center and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to suspend the implicated officials from any post in the state prison system while the investigation is going on; to permanently shut the isolation area known as "Las Bartolas"; to see to it that the actions that are presumed to be in violation of prison regulations are taken up by the prison's Technical Council; to provide training for security personnel and guards; to relocate the inmates who are currently living in the isolation area to the dormitories, and to prevent inmates from exercising control over their fellow prisoners.

Recommendation 258/92 of 10 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of the "El Porvenir" Agricultural and Livestock Community in Bajo Mixe, Oaxaca, the residents of which filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Maria Lombardo de Caso, Oaxaca, against members of the UGOCEP. This led to the opening of preliminary inquiry 5/91, which was submitted to the second civil-criminal lower-court judge of Zacatepec, Mixe, Oaxaca, who on 17 January 1991, in criminal case 4/991, issued arrest warrants for five suspects, which have not yet been served. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrants as soon as possible; to issue the letters rogatory necessary to locate the suspects, and to serve the warrants in question.

Recommendation 259/92 of 10 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates by security personnel and guards at the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center, as well as the isolation area there. The recommendation was to investigate the physical and verbal mistreatment to which some inmates are subjected when disciplinary measures are imposed and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to refurbish the dormitory in the isolation area and outfit it with beds, plumbing, electricity, and ventilation, and to set aside an appropriate spot exclusively for the isolation of female inmates on whom disciplinary measures are being imposed.

Recommendation 260/92 of 11 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and concerned the case of Mr. Cutberto Corrales Lizarraga and others, who filed a complaint with the second agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Los Mochis, Sinaloa against various individuals for the crime of defrauding the "Marte Serrano" Cooperative Association, S.C.L., which comprises members of the State Transit Division. Preliminary inquiry 454/90 was opened and forwarded to the Department of Preliminary Inquiries of the Northern Zone of the State, where it was filed under number 37/92, though to date it has not been completed as several procedural investigative steps have not been taken. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry in question as soon as possible and to open investigative proceedings against the public servants who were involved in conducting the inquiry in question.

Recommendation 261/92 of 11 December 1992 was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform and concerned the case of Mr. Vicente Gil Sanchez Medero and brothers, whose properties "El Gavillero" and "El Molino" were attached under the presidential resolution of 14 December 1984, despite which they have not to date received compensation therefore. What is more, the Technical Committee for Property Payment and Compensation approved a ruling declaring inadmissible the request for compensation for an agrarian attachment filed by the complainants. The recommendation was to compensate the complainants within two months after receipt of the recommendation, and to examine, in light of the arguments set forth in the recommendation, the grounds cited in the document that declared the complainants' compensation request inadmissible.

Recommendation 262/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the case of the Indian community in Santa Cruz de las Flores, Municipality of Tiajomulco de Zuniga, State of Jalisco, whose members filed several complaints with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tlajomulco de Zuniga, Jalisco for having been dispossessed of their lands and for the illegal sale thereof. Preliminary inquiries 25/88, 103/88, 190/8, 141/89, 142/89, 143/89, 60/90, 64/90, and 68/90 were opened but have not yet been completed as various procedural investigative steps have not been taken. The recommendation was to expedite and duly complete the inquiries in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; and to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled these inquiries so as to determine any administrative accountability on his part and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 263/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the judge advocate general and concerned the case of Mr. Andres Martinez Diaz, who on 8 February 1989 was arrested by military personnel stationed in Rio Grande, Oaxaca; his whereabouts are unknown today. Preliminary inquiry 54/89 was opened before the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, who declined jurisdiction in favor of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Military Jurisdiction attached to the 28th Military Zone in Oaxaca, where preliminary inquiry 04/989 was begun. After being shelved and then reopened, it has not yet been completed as various procedural investigative steps have not been taken. The recommendation was to hasten the inquiry in question so that it can be duly completed and, if appropriate, to bring pertinent criminal action.

Recommendation 264/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform and concerned the case of Mr. Humberto Viramontes Huerta and others, half of whose property "Mesa de Trigo" or "Trigillos," in the Municipality of Tlaltenango de Sanchez Roma, Zacatecas, was attached under the presidential resolution of 22 August 1951. In July 1989, however, when the entire property was invaded by residents of the towns of Tlaltenango, Tocatic, and Cicacalco, they went to the agrarian authorities, despite which no decision has as yet been made on the case file connected with their request. The recommendation was to complete as soon as possible the necessary procedural steps for the proper completion of the inquiry in question and to perform the necessary formalities that will lead to a final ruling consistent with the law.

Recommendation 265 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mrs. Rosario Flores de Estudillo and others, from whom several real properties that were part of the inheritance falling to them were confiscated, without their having received compensation therefor. The recommendation was to perform whatever actions are incumbent on the state secretaries general of the cabinet and of finances so that compensation, plus interest, can be paid to the complainants, no later than two months after receipt of the recommendation, as well as to investigate why such compensation was not paid and, if appropriate, to impose disciplinary measures and call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 266/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the Zongolica Regional Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make medications available to the inmates and examine them medically when they enter; to furnish the means and the training so that the inmates can engage in productive activities coordinated by the institution; to make schooling available to the inmate population, and to establish a library in the center.

Recommendation 267/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the Cordoba Regional Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to make work and educational activities available to all inmates; to install appropriate furniture in the rooms in the intimate-visit area; to see to it that the administration discharges the functions of authority in the center, and to stop all levies on newly arriving inmates.

Recommendation 268/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the "Ignacio Alende" Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to abolish the areas of privilege and spread the inmates out among the dormitories, thus preventing overcrowding in the living areas; to treat the inmates with infectious diseases and to take measures to prevent the rest of the population from becoming infected; to promote work and educational activities among the inmates; to prevent the inmates from being improperly charged for services, and to make sufficient water available in the women's area.

Recommendation 269/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform and concerned the case of the "Benito Juarez" Union of Independent Rural Community Residents from the town of San Juan de Ocotan, Municipality of Zapopan, Jalisco, who had received land-title rights under a presidential resolution. When they were dispossessed of their lands in September 1986, however, they filed a complaint with the General Directorate of Agrarian Social Procuracy in the State of Jalisco, but the file was closed and shelved without various procedural investigative steps having been taken. The recommendation was to reopen the file and perform the necessary procedural steps to settle the issue in question, as well as to begin investigative proceedings against the agrarian officials who shelved the file and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 270/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the murder of Mr. Luis Lopez Palomeque by agents of the Federal Judicial Police on 23 February 1990 in Villahermosa, Tabasco. Preliminary inquiry C-III-292/92 was opened before the Office of the State Attorney General, which inexplicably waited until 15 January 1991 to decline jurisdiction, turning the inquiry over to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, where preliminary inquiry 25/91 was begun and submitted to the second district judge in the State of Tabasco, who on 29 November 1991 issued arrest warrants for three suspects that had not been served as of the recommendation date. The recommendation to the governor was to begin investigative proceedings against the official or officials responsible for the delay in sending preliminary inquiry C-III-292/990 to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring pertinent criminal action. The recommendation to the attorney general of the republic was to execute the arrest warrant in question immediately.

Recommendation 271/92 of 17 December 1992 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the case of the New Ejido Population Center called "Vicente Guerrero and its annexes," Municipality of Tomatlan, State of Jalisco. The residents of the center have been the victims of various crimes arising from agrarian disputes and have thus filed various complaints with the agent of the Auxiliary Public Prosecutor's Office in Tomatlan. Preliminary inquiries 162/86 and 34/90 were opened and consolidated with numbers 98/90, 155/90, 165/90, and 168/90, which as of the recommendation date had not been completed since various procedural investigative steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to complete the inquiries in question as soon as possible and, if appropriate, to bring pertinent criminal action, and to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled these inquiries in order to determine his accountability for the unjustified delays in completing them.

Recommendation 1/93 of 8 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua, to the secretary of agriculture and water resources, to the judge advocate general, and to the director of the National Indian Institute (INI) and concerned the case of the Tepehuan Indians from Baborigame, Municipality of Guadalupe y Calvo, Chihuahua, who were attacked by Mexican Army troops during an investigation to locate the suspected murderer of an infantry second lieutenant in the Mexican Army. Eight of their homes were set afire; their properties were damaged, and they were robbed, assaulted, and detained. Preliminary inquiry SC/1/92/I-E was opened before the Office of the Judge Advocate General and submitted to the military judge attached to the Ninth Military Zone, headquartered at the Garrison of La Plaza in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. In addition, the Secretariat of National Defense compensated the residents financially for damages, although the compensation was inadequate. The recommendation to the governor was to expedite the investigative procedures and complete the inquiry into the murder of the infantry second lieutenant and to bring appropriate criminal action, as well as to conduct studies, negotiate, and reach agreements with other levels of government to promote, expand, or bolster social-development programs in the zone. The recommendation to the judge advocate general was to increase the compensation awarded to the aggrieved families. The recommendation to the secretary of agriculture and water resources was to implement agricultural-development plans and programs and to appropriate more funding for the economy of the Indians in that region in Chihuahua State. The recommendation to the director of the INI was to broadcast informational and consciousness-raising programs on individual rights, the battle against drug trafficking, and the related penalties over radio station XETAR, "The Voice of the Sierra."

Recommendation 2/93 of 22 January 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Toribio Lozano Quintana, Jose Luis Colo Arenas, Andres Ribbon Molina, Agustin Ribbon Molina, and Raul Perez Santiago, who were arrested by agents of the Federal Roads and Ports Police and placed in the custody of the Federal Judicial Police, where they were held incommunicado and tortured into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 94/990, which was submitted to the Fifth District Court of Salina Cruz, where criminal case 181/90 was opened. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in Tuxtepec for having allowed the unlawful arrest of one of the complainants and having failed to report the injuries inflicted on the complainants and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; to open a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and to investigate whether agents of the Federal Roads and Ports Police were involved in inflicting the injuries on the complainants and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; to begin an investigation into the medical experts for having conducted the corresponding medical examination dishonestly, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 3/93 of 22 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of the Paraiso Municipal Public Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to refurbish the living areas in the dormitories; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to promote work, educational, athletic, and cultural activities among the inmates; to make regularly scheduled medical care available, and to make training courses available to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 4/93 of 22 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of the Cunduacan Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separete the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to conduct medical examinations on arriving inmates; to make work, cultural, and recreational activities available to inmates; to expand the hours for intimate visits and to outfit areas exclusively for them, and to investigate the actions of public security agents on 3 November 1992, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 5/93 of 27 January 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Honorable Superior Court of Justice of the State of Yucatan and concerned the case of Mr. Jaime Alberto Cervantes Gonzalez, who was found guilty by the first social-defense judge of Merida in 1988 in case file 55/86 and filed an appeal in August 1988 with the Superior Court. This case, 352/88, was not resolved until May 1992, four years later. The recommendation was to begin the administrative proceeding of accountability against the court clerk and the secretary of the full court who handled the formalities of the appeal file in question, and, if appropriate, to call in the state attorney general.

Recommendation 6/93 of 27 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of

Mr. Victor Dabdoub Batarse, who reported that he had been dispossessed of land he owned. Preliminary inquiry 5004/989/3a was opened but has not yet been completed. In civil court the complainant filed action for recovery 2074/89 before the first civil-court judge, who handed down a ruling against him that was upheld by the Superior Court. Nonetheless, the complainant filed for an amparo, which was granted him by the Third Collegiate Court of the Sixth Circuit in case file 307/92, as a result of which the Superior Court issued a new ruling, in his favor, in appeals case 127/92. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings and a preliminary inquiry into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who was involved in the inquiry in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, as well as to properly complete the aforementioned preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 7/93 of 27 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and concerned the case of the State Center for Juvenile Delinquents. The recommendation was to issue and distribute the institution's organization and procedures manuals; to maintain the dormitories and make available sufficient beds, mattresses, and bedclothes; to provide efficient medical care and hire nurses, dentists, and psychiatrists; to promote the center's library; to outfit the workshops with enough materials and equipment; to prohibit security personnel from carrying weapons and wearing paramilitary-style uniforms; to investigate mistreatment of the juveniles and call in the Public Prosecutor's Office, and to see to it that the "security module" meets the required conditions.

Recommendation 8/93 of 27 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California Sur and concerned the case of Messrs. Ramon Robles Vargas and Sarudin A. Velez Zamora, who on behalf of Bancomer, S.N.C. filed a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General in January 1991 concerning the crime of dispossession. Preliminary inquiry 53/992 was opened but has not yet been completed. The recommendation was to complete the inquiry as soon as possible and to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Cabo San Lucas for delaying completion of the aforementioned preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 9/93 of 27 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Delicias. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to maintain the plumbing and wiring and to take the necessary steps to insure inmates access to bathrooms at night; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to order the appropriate measures to provide legal aid to inmates, and to organize and promote work and educational activities for the inmates.

Recommendation 10/93 of 27 January 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the case of Tepatitlan Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to consider the possibility of building a new prison; to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to maintain the entire center and fumigate it periodically; to provide food and drinking water to all inmates; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work, educational, athletic, and cultural activities available to inmates; to set aside room for intimate visits, and to train security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 11/93 of 1 February 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Manuel Joaquin Arcos Delgado, who was arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police pursuant to an alleged rearrest warrant, held incommunicado for several days, and physically coerced into signing a self-incriminating statement as part of preliminary inquiry 173/990, which was submitted to the Third District Court in the State of Tabasco, where criminal case 35/990 was opened. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents for the unlawful arrest of and the injuries inflicted on the complainant, and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against them.

Recommendation 12/93 of 9 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the State Intermediate Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents. The recommendation was to complete the remodeling begun in one area of the center so as to prevent overcrowding among the juvenile inmates in other areas; to assign technical personnel to the psychiatry, dentistry, pedagogy, and infirmary areas and to equip them with the equipment they need to operate; to draft the organization and procedures manuals; to make appropriate medical care available; to teach literacy and secondary-school courses; to make available a suitable area for family visits, and to prohibit security personnel from carrying and using firearms.

Recommendation 13/93 of 9 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan and concerned the case of inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at state penitentiaries. The recommendation was to conduct a psychiatric evaluation of every inmate on trial who enters a prison; to see to it that court-appointed counsels file the appropriate motions with judicial authorities for inmates who are psychiatrically evaluated as being of diminished criminal capacity; to separate the patients suffering from infectious diseases from the mentally ill; to provide the Merida Social Rehabilitation Center with the manpower and materials that will enable it to meet the needs of the mentally ill, and to prohibit punishment of them.

Recommendation 14/93 of 9 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the failure to serve the arrest warrant issued by the third lower-court criminal judge in Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, State of Mexico, on 4 January 1991 as part of criminal case 13/91-I, for Joel Rodriguez Hernandez for the crime of murder. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrant; to begin the appropriate investigative proceedings to ascertain why said warrant was not executed, and, if appropriate, to impose whatever disciplinary measures are acceptable.

Recommendation 15/93 of 12 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of Mr. Luis Alfonso Gallegos Reza, who on 17 December 1990 filed a complaint with the State Attorney General's Office. Preliminary inquiry 200/15747/90 was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date despite the time that had passed. In this regard, the Chihuahua State Commission for Human Rights had sent Recommendation 16/91 to the state attorney general on 11 December 1991, asking him to rule on the aforementioned preliminary inquiry, which had not been done either. The recommendation was to expedite and complete the preliminary inquiry as soon as possible; to begin the appropriate investigative proceedings to ascertain the violations by the public officials who were involved in conducting said inquiry, and if evidence should develop, to forward the case records to the agent of the corresponding Investigative Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 16/93 of 15 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Messrs. Zacarias Pueblas Medina, Carlos Isaias Perez Arizmendi, Jesus Tovar Malagon, and Maria Guadalupe Perez Arizmendi, who filed a complaint against the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico for the illegal conduct of preliminary inquiry TEX/I/1452/91, the ministerial decision not to bring criminal action, and the confirmation of this decision by the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office assisting the attorney general. Although sufficient evidence was submitted to prove the crimes that Mr. Jacinto Garduno and others committed in the company named "Rastro Frigorifico y Empacadora El Becerro, S.A. de C.V. [El Becerro Slaughterhouse, Cold Storage, and Packing Plant], criminal action was not brought against them. The recommendation was to reopen the aforementioned preliminary inquiry and complete it in conformity with the law; to investigate and ascertain, in this inquiry, the acts or omissions attributed to various individuals and professionals, who were not investigated, and finally, to begin the appropriate investigation to determine the administrative and, as the case may be, criminal accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 17/93 of 15 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of Mr. Lucio Sanchez Arregoitia, who has been missing since 8 May 1991. His wife filed a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico, which opened preliminary inquiry TLA/I/2220/91, which was shelved before the procedural steps needed to shed light on the reported incident were conducted. The recommendation was to reopen the preliminary inquiry in question and to conduct whatever procedural steps are in order; and to begin the appropriate administrative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the State Judicial Police to whom the investigation of the incident was assigned, as well as of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the inquiry in question.

Recommendation 18/93 of 19 February 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Honorable Superior Court of Justice of the State of Baja California Sur and concerned the case of Mrs. Beatriz Liliana de Ita Rubio, in which the first lower-court judge of La Paz did not comply with the terms of the letter rogatory that he received from the 37th family-court judge of the Federal District, inasmuch as pursuant to the alimony and child-custody proceedings that the complainant began against her spouse, he was supposed to turn their two minor children over to her. Nevertheless, the respondent was not duly served or advised that he had to surrender the two children to the plaintiff, and as a result the court order from the judge issuing the letter rogatory was not complied with. Moreover, the first lower-court judge of La Paz furnished inaccurate reports to the National Commission to justify the manner in which the plaintiff was notified. The recommendation was to begin an investigation into all of the personnel at the first lower family court in La Paz and, if appropriate, to impose whatever disciplinary measure is in order on the presiding judge of this court and on whichever staff members should prove accountable.

Recommendation 19/93 of 19 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas and concerned the case of the State Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmate population; to issue the prison regulations; to make work and educational activities available to the entire inmate population; to give training courses to security personnel; to expand the hours for intimate visits; to outfit a specific area to house the female population, and to take whatever measures are necessary so that it is the Interdisciplinary Technical Council that imposes penalties.

Recommendation 20/93 of 19 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of Northern Sonora. The recommendation was to issue the organization and procedures manual; to provide mattresses for the dormitories; to hire professional nurses, dentists, and psychiatrists; to extend the workshop hours; to give training courses to security personnel, and to prevent unlawful disciplinary measures from being taken.

Recommendation 21/93 of 19 February 1993 was sent to the mayor of Chilapa de Alvarez, Guerrero and concerned the challenge [recurso de impugnacion] that Mr. Mario Rodriguez Olvera and others filed against the aforementioned mayor for failing to comply with the recommendation that the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights of the State of Guerrero sent to him, asking him to refrain from government acts that would prevent the complainants from engaging in commercial activities. During the processing of the challenge the National Commission twice requested reports from the mayor but received no response. As a result, it assumes that the grounds for the complaint are legitimate, that is to say, that the mayor failed to comply with the recommendation that the state commission sent him and, hence, that the complainants are still enduring nuisances and being prevented from engaging in their commercial activities and, therefore, that their human rights are being abridged. The recommendation was to refrain from government acts or omissions that would prevent the appellants from engaging fully in commercial activities and to issue instructions in this regard to his subordinates so that they too refrain from acts or omissions that would represent a nuisance to the appellants.

Recommendation 22/93 of 19 February 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora and concerned the case of the Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of Southern Sonora. The recommendation was to issue the center regulations; to set up a maintenance program for the furnishings and plumbing; to outfit an area for medical care; to see to it that all departments are involved in the Technical Council; to promote educational activities, and to investigate and, if appropriate, punish security personnel for imposing disciplinary measures that are an affront to the dignity of the juveniles.

Recommendation 23/93 of 2 March 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Manuel Huerta Lopez, who was arrested by agents of the Federal Judicial Police on 21 November 1989 and held incommunicado for three days before being placed in the custody of the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office. During this time the complainant suffered injuries, according to the medical examinations performed on him. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into arresting agents Julio Vergara Hernandez, Efren Maldonado Mendoza, Jose Marco Antonio de la Rosa Figueroa, and Ernesto Aguilera Armendariz for the crime or crimes that they committed in the exercise of their functions.

Recommendation 24/93 of 2 March 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of the Agricultural Cooperative of the Isthmus, S.C.L., whose members, along with the General Directorate of Juridical Affairs of the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare, filed a complaint that gave rise to preliminary inquiry 1328/84, later 53/986, into Eduardo Maitret Guichard et alii, as suspects in the crime of fraud and document forgery, inasmuch as they sold cooperative assets without authorization from the general assembly of members. The inquiry had not been completed, however, in spite of the time that had passed and even though evidence of the crimes was available. The agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office sought several times to shelve the inquiry without conducting procedural investigative steps; the shelving was ultimately authorized. The recommendation was to begin the pertinent investigative proceedings and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Federal Prosecutor's Office who conducted the preliminary inquiry in question, and to reopen the inquiry so that the pertinent procedural steps can be taken and, if appropriate, criminal action can be brought.

Recommendation 25/93 of 3 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Manuel Vazquez Saavedra, who was murdered on 25 March 1989. On 11 May 1989 the first lower-court judge of the criminal branch in Ciudad Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan issued an arrest warrant for Jose Luis Servin Ruiz and Juan Gonzalez Roque as part of criminal case 43/989, but it was not served. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant in question immediately and to begin investigative proceedings to ascertain why it had not been served.

Recommendation 26/93 of 3 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the case of the Cardenas Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations; to appoint trained personnel to the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to conduct medical examinations of each arriving inmate; to make productive work activities available to the entire inmate population; to adequately promote educational, cultural, and recreational activities, and to install at least one public telephone, controlled by the prison administration.

Recommendation 27/93 of 4 March 1993 was sent to the director general of the ISSSTE and concerned the case of Mrs. Elpidia Ochoa de Riebeling. The ISSSTE had failed to vacate the building that she owns even though there had been a ruling to this effect in proceeding 118/89, in which the second district civil-court judge in the State of Jalisco ordered the ISSSTE to turn over the building that it was renting. The judge's ruling went into effect on 22 January 1991. The recommendation was to return the building owned by Mrs. Elpidia Ochoa de Riebeling immediately and to begin the appropriate investigative proceedings to determine the responsibility of the individuals who had failed to comply with the ruling in question.

Recommendation 28/93 of 4 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case of the residents of the Buenavista Ejido in the Municipality of Tlaxco, Tlaxcala, who on 27 November 1992 were violently evicted from the ejido. Several of them were physically mistreated by agents of the State Judicial Police and state riot police, who also, in executing an arrest warrant for two of the residents, arbitrarily arrested, without a warrant, individuals who had nothing to do with the preliminary inquiry. The recommendation was to conduct the appropriate investigation into the way in which the eviction operation was conducted at Buenavista and into the arrest of the aforementioned individuals and, if there is evidence of criminal conduct, to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 29/93 of 8 March 1993 was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform and concerned the case of the "La Soledad and annexes" ejido in the Municipality of Guachochi, Chihuahua State, which received a land grant under a presidential resolution of 22 September 1967. Nonetheless, the resolution has not yet been fully executed, as the lands in question supposedly belong to small landowners. The recommendation was to draw up a definitive map of the lands that were granted to the ejido "La Soledad and annexes."

Recommendation 30/93 of 8 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of the Moroleon Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to refurbish the dormitories so that the inmates have toilets in their cells; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to promote educational and recreational activities, and to provide the resources so that intimate visits can be conducted under decent conditions.

Recommendation 31/93 of 10 March 1993 was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Celestino Diaz Chavez, who is on trial in criminal case 88/988, which is being heard before the civil-criminal lower court of the Judicial District of Choapam, Oaxaca. No verdict had been handed down as of the above date. The recommendation was to instruct the trial judge to hand down a verdict in the criminal trial as soon as possible and to begin the corresponding administrative investigation to determine the accountability of the judge in unjustifiably delaying a verdict.

Recommendation 32/93 of 12 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Juan Sombrerero or Sombrero Nolasco on 13 January 1990 in Amozac, Puebla. Preliminary inquiry 504/90/1a was submitted to the social-defense judge of the Judicial District of Tecali de Herrera, Puebla, who on 26 March 1990, in criminal case 10/92, issued an arrest warrant for Messrs. Jose Alonso Camacho and Alfonso Alonso Camacho, which had not been served as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant in question as soon as possible and to begin the appropriate investigative proceedings to determine why it had not been served.

Recommendation 33/93 of 12 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mr. Felipe Hernandez Perez and other Tzotzil Indians from the community of Tzajalchen, Chiapas, who were arbitrarily arrested, without an arrest warrant, on 10 December 1992 on murder charges. Preliminary inquiry AL40/72/1739/92 was begun into the complainants and submitted to the criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of San Cristobal de Las Casas, who on 7 January 1993, in criminal trial 451/92, handed down an interlocutory judgment ordering them released because evidence had disappeared. The recommendation was to begin the corresponding investigation into the public servants at the Attorney General's Office who arrested the defendants arbitrarily, and to investigate the public servants of the municipalities of Chenalho and San Cristobal de Las Casas who had knowledge of the facts.

Recommendation 34/93 of 12 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mr. Felipe Hernandez Perez and other Tzotzil Indians from the community of Tzajalchen, Chiapas, who were arrested arbitrarily on 10 December 1992 without an arrest warrant on homicide charges. Preliminary inquiry AL40/72/1739/92, which was begun into the complainants, was sent to the criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of San Cristobal de las Casas, who on 7 January 1993, in criminal trial 451/92, handed down an interlocutory ruling releasing them because evidence had disappeared. The recommendation was to open the appropriate investigation into the public servants of the Attorney General's Office who arrested the suspects arbitrarily and also to investigate the public servants with the municipalities of Chenalho and San Cristobal de las Casas who handled the matter.

Recommendation 35/93 of 12 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the murder of Mr. Felipe Santiago Matias on 31 October 1991 in Llano Grande de los Hilarios, Municipality of Igualapa, Guerrero. Preliminary inquiry ABAS/505/99a was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to conduct the necessary procedural steps and to duly complete the inquiry in question, and to investigate the conduct of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in conducting the preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 36/93 of 15 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the murder of Mr. Leopoldo Mercado Bravo on 21 June 1990 in Tanaquillo, Municipality of Chilchota, Michoacan. Preliminary inquiry 154/90-II was submitted to the second lower criminal court judge of the Judicial District of Zamora, Michoacan, who on 1 August 1990, in criminal trial 135/90, issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Adrian Lazaro Mercado, which had not been executed as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to conduct the necessary procedural steps and to execute the arrest warrant in question, as well as to begin the corresponding investigative proceedings to ascertain why the arrest had not been made.

Recommendation 37/93 of 16 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the murder of the Tarahumara Indians Nicolas Bustillos and Pena Bustillos on 25 May 1990 in Tecorichi, Municipality of Balleza, Chihuahua. Even though the relatives of the two deceased men had reported the murders several times and identified the alleged perpetrator, a man by the name of Anselmo Bustillos, the authorities had not conducted procedural steps or investigations into the matter. The recommendation was to begin, expedite, and complete the preliminary inquiry and begin investigative proceedings against the deputy agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Balleza, Chihuahua.

Recommendation 38/93 of 16 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Enzo Di Sandro Marcoleoni, who indicated that in civil proceeding 167/90 the second family-court judge in the State of Puebla issued an arrest warrant on 20 November 1990 for Maria Liliana Amezcua Alvarez, which had not been served as of the recommendation date. He added that in criminal trial 51/92 the third social-defense judge in the

State of Puebla issued an arrest warrant on 6 April 1992 for Mrs. Amezcua Alvarez, which had not been served either. The recommendation was to execute the arrest warrant in question and to begin the corresponding investigative proceedings to determine why it had not been.

Recommendation 39/93 of 25 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the murder of Mr. Reveriano Cruz Rojas on 23 April 1990 in Rio Grande, Oaxaca. Preliminary inquiry 222/990 was opened before the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the Second Civil-Criminal Lower Court of Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca but had not been completed as of the recommendation date since procedural investigative steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to duly complete the inquiry in question and to begin investigative proceedings to ascertain why the inquiry had not been conducted with due speed and, if appropriate, to open the pertinent inquiry.

Recommendation 40/93 of 25 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mrs. Rosa Vazquez Montero, who filed a complaint concerning the crime of rape against her with the Fourth Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Office of Attorney General for the State of Puebla. Preliminary inquiry 3453/992/4a was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date, as various procedural investigative steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to expedite the inquiry in question.

Recommendation 41/93 of 25 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case of Mr. German Gonzalez Villanueva, who filed a complaint concerning the crime of actionable words and threats against him, with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office Calpulalpan, Tlaxcala. Preliminary inquiry 18/1993-2 was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date as various procedural investigative steps had not been taken, besides which he had been arbitrarily arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police. The recommendation was to expedite completion of the inquiry in question and to open a preliminary inquiry into the public servants who arrested the complainant.

Recommendation 42/93 of 25 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo and concerned the case of the State Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents. The recommendation was to to issue the center's regulations and make them known to staff, juveniles, and visitors; to complete the remodeling of the center; to hire staff to provide medical, psychological, and psychiatric care; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to hire specialized personnel to supervise work and educational activities; to establish an isolation area that provides decent lodging conditions; to shut down the cell called "El Apando," and to build an area for girls.

Recommendation 43/93 of 25 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Durango and concerned the case of the Ciudad Laredo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to hire trained personnel for the psychology, law, educational, and work areas and to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to promote work, educational, cultural, and athletic activities; to make regular medical care available and to stock the center with medications; to install a public telephone and a Mexican Postal Service mailbox, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 44/93 of 26 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of the Salvatierra Municipal Public Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to refurbish the dormitories so that the inmates have suitable places to sleep; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make regular medical and dental care available to the entire inmate population; to promote work, educational, cultural, and athletic activities; to set aside an area where intimate visits can take place under suitable conditions, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 45/93 of 26 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of medical care at the Uruapan Regional Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to take the pertinent steps so that medical care is available 24 hours a day and that the center is stocked with medications; to complete the inmates' medical-clinical files and keep them up to date; to prohibit center physicians from seeing inmates privately and from becoming involved in admitting them to private hospitals or clinics; to refer inmates needing surgery to public-sector institutions; if appropriate, to punish center personnel for failing to transfer one inmate, thus causing him the irreparable loss of his left arm; to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office, to replace the center's physicians, and while the corresponding inquiry is under way, to suspend the warden of the prison.

Recommendation 46/93 of 26 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of the Zitacuaro Preventive Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and to separate those arrested for administrative violations from the rest of the inmates; to distribute the prison regulations among the staff, inmates, and visitors; to refurbish the women's area, the isolation area, and the maximum-security area; to distribute the male inmates fairly across all dormitories; to make regular medical care available and to stock the center with medications; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council, and to promote work and educational activities; to open inmates' correspondence in their presence and to see to it that they can send mail without restrictions, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 47/93 of 26 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number 3 in Tapachula. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to make suitable sleeping quarters available to all inmates; to see to it that the authorities control, administer, and supervise the center so as to abolish inmate self-government; to make continuous medical care available and to stock the center with medications; to examine apparent mental patients and, if appropriate, offer them specialized treatment; to open inmates' correspondence in their presence, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 48/93 of 26 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number 4 in Tapachula. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to make continuous medical care available and to stock the center with medications; to assign personnel to the psychology area; to install mailboxes and at least one public telephone; to offer training courses to security personnel and guards, and to provide beds for all female inmates.

Recommendation 49/93 of 26 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center Number 7 in Huixtla. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to make continuous medical care available and to stock the center with medications; to make work activities available and to maintain the equipment in the workshops; to install at least one public telephone; to offer training courses to security personnel and guards; to prevent groups of inmates from exercising authority, and to abolish the receipt of improper payments from inmates.

Recommendation 50/93 of 26 March was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number 9 in Acapetahua. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to maintain the plumbing; to prepare an area for medical care and to stock the center with medications; to make available sufficient equipment in the workshops so that the inmates can engage in productive work activities; to promote cultural and recreational activities; to install at least one public telephone; to offer training courses to security personnel and guards; to prevent groups of inmates from discharging command and control functions; to prevent improper payments; and to examine apparent mental patients and, if appropriate, make specialized care available to them.

Recommendation 51/93 of 30 March 1993 was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and concerned the case of Mrs. Hortencia Lopez Adame and Mr. Luis Zamora Hernandez, who filed a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District. Preliminary inquiry SC/7493/90 and the inquiries consolidated it were opened and submitted to the 46th criminal-court judge, who in criminal cases 174/90 and 9/92, on 17 December 1990 and 28 January 1992, issued arrest warrants for Sonia Millan Noble, Francisco Millan Noble, Esther Hermosillo Rodriguez, which had not been served as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrants in question.

Recommendation 52/93 of 31 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and to the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Honorable Congress of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mr. Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Aguilar, who was dispossessed of land he owned and not allowed to register a purchase contract for the property in the Public Registry of Property and Commerce of Tuxtla Gutierrez. The complaint that the complainant filed gave rise to preliminary inquiry 374/ZC/991, which was submitted to the third criminal-court judge of Tuxtla Gutierrez, who on 12 March 1991, in criminal case 519/991, issued an arrest warrant for 11 suspects that had not been served as of the recommendation date. The mayor of Tuxtla Gutierrez argued, in refusing to register the contract in question, that the land was located in an ecological reserve, though he failed to provide evidence of this, nor was action taken to remove the individuals who had seized the land from the complainant. The recommendation to the governor was to serve the arrest warrants as soon as possible and to begin to investigate proceedings into the reasons why they had not been executed, as well as to determine whether the director of the Public Registry of Property and Commerce of Tuxtla Gutierrez should be held accountable in refusing to register the purchase of the complainant's land. The recommendation to the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Honorable State Congress was to examine the document in which the mayor of Tuxtla Gutierrez declared the authorization of the aforementioned purchase inadmissible.

Recommendation 53/93 of 31 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Lorenzo Justiniano Santiago Torres on 22 February 1990 in Coayuca de Andrade, Puebla. Preliminary inquiry 32/990 was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date because various procedural investigative steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to expedite and render a judicial decision on the inquiry in question and to begin investigative proceedings against the director of preliminary inquiries and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the aforementioned preliminary inquiry, and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 54/93 of 31 March 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and concerned the murder of Mr. Ruben Rios Montero on 12 January 1992 in the Municipality of Macuspana, Tabasco. Preliminary inquiry 42/92 was opened and submitted to the lower criminal court judge of Macuspana, Tabasco, who on 20 January 1992, in criminal case 16/92, issued an arrest warrant for Pablo Damian Morales and Lucas Acosta Felix that had not been served as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrant in question as soon as possible and to begin investigative proceedings into why it had not been.

Recommendation 55/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the case of Mr. Pablo Maria Jonathan Molinet Aguilar, who was arbitrarily arrested on murder charges by agents of the

State Judicial Police, who with the knowledge of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Salamanca, detained him before placing him in the custody of the agent of this office. Moreover, it was proven that the medical experts did not duly certify the injuries that the complainant exhibited. The recommendation was to punish the public servants at the State Attorney General's Office who were involved in or allowed the arbitrary arrest of the complainant and the individuals who failed to duly certify his injuries; and to ascertain the responsibility of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who allowed the Judicial Police agents to detain and interrogate the suspect without immediately placing him in his custody.

Recommendation 56/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the case of the Rio Bravo Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to provide beds and mattresses for the dormitories and to install enough washbasins and showers; to make work, educational, cultural, and recreational activities available to the inmates; to set aside suitable areas so that family and intimate visits can take place under decent conditions; to install a Mexican Postal Service mailbox; to offer training courses to security personnel and guards, and to stock the center with medications and remedies.

Recommendation 57/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of the Tixtla Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to maintain the plumbing and make medications available to the inmates who need them; to promote cultural, educational, and recreational activities, and to teach secondary-school courses; to outfit an area for intimate visits; to open inmates' correspondence in their presence, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 58/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and concerned the case of the Acayucan Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to hire sufficient technical personnel; to promote work and educational activities for all inmates, and to take steps so that the prison authorities discharge all administrative and executive functions so as to prevent the inmates from taking charge of them.

Recommendation 59/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of a group of inmates at the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center who every day intimidate, blackmail, beat, and rob the rest of the inmates, using firearms and cutting, thrusting weapons. Even though they have been punished, they continue to do so. The recommendation was to immediately conduct clinical-criminological personality studies on the 12 inmates in the aforementioned group and, on the basis of the findings, to consider the possibility of transferring them to the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez, State of Mexico, and to request the support of the federal or local authorities in conducting thorough periodic checks to prevent the inmates from owning weapons.

Recommendation 60/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and concerned the case of the Ayutla Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to separate the men from the women and the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to maintain the facilities and the bathrooms; to make regular medical care available and to stock the center with the necessary medications; to make work and educational activities available to female inmates; to arrange an area for intimate visits; to allow visitors to bring inmates items that do not undermine security at the center; to offer training courses to security personnel and guards, and to fire the warden and call in the Public Prosecutor's Office in connection with the charges that several women inmates have made against him.

Recommendation 61/93 of 5 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of Camargo Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to refurbish the facilities so that inmates have a toilet in their cells; to provide all inmates with beds, bunk mattresses, and blankets and to keep up the entire center; to make timely medical care available to the entire inmate population; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work and educational activities available to the inmates, and to establish a library in the institution.

Recommendation 62/93 of 13 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of the Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Cuauhtemoc. The recommendation was to issue the center regulations and make them known to staff, juveniles, and visitors; to hire medical personnel, social workers, teachers, and nurses and to outfit areas for these services; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to make work, recreational, cultural, and educational activities available to the inmates, and to assign at least one psychologist to conduct the tests and therapies that are indispensable for the treatment of the minors.

Recommendation 63/93 of 13 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and concerned the case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cuauhtemoc. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted and the men from the women, and to transfer the underage inmates to an institution for juvenile delinquents; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to take the necessary steps to prevent overpopulation and overcrowding; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council and to promote work, cultural, recreational, and educational activities among the inmates; to set aside a specific area for intimate visits, and to offer training courses to security personnel and guards.

Recommendation 64/93 of 14 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mr. Antonino Gomez Galicia, who was arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police pursuant to an arrest warrant issued for him by the civil-criminal lower-court judge of Silacayoapan, Oaxaca in criminal case 28/991 and tortured by these agents, as attested to by medical records. The recommendation was to begin a preliminary inquiry into the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action; and to open an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office attached to the trial court for having tolerated or permitted the conduct of the arresting agents and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against him.

Recommendation 65/93 of 21 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Messrs. Ernesto Bocanegra Gonzalez, Carlos Gutierrez Soltero, and Cruz Javier Frayre, inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, who indicated that on 23 November 1992 the Federal Judicial Police conducted a search at the prison during which they were taken aside and beaten because dollars, Mexican pesos, and cellular phones were found in their possession. The recommendation to the governor and the attorney general was to investigate the role that the public servants played in the injuries to the complainants; to clarify accountabilities among the police bodies that took part in the search, and, if appropriate, to impose administrative and criminal penalties on those responsible. Another recommendation to the governor was to investigate the introduction of prohibited items, products, and substances into the establishment and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office, as well as to order the necessary measures to guarantee the physical integrity of the inmates and to suspend the warden temporarily while investigations are being conducted to determine his accountability, if any, for certain incidents.

Recommendation 66/93 of 21 April 1993 was sent to the attorney general of the republic and concerned the case of Mr. Jesus Quintana Lopez, representing the company "Cesta Punta Deportes, S.A. de C.V.," who said that preliminary inquiry 573/91 was opened into him and, in spite of the lack of evidence, submitted illegally to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Ciudad Juarez, after which the trial judge ordered him released owing to lack of prosecutorial evidence. In light of this the complainant filed a complaint against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, which led to the opening of preliminary inquiry 6499/FSP/91, which was shelved even though evidence existed. The recommendation was to continue the latter inquiry to identify any crimes and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action, as well as to determine the acts or omissions that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office committed and to bring criminal action against him.

Recommendation 67/93 of 26 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and concerned the case of Mrs. Carmelina Hernandez Escobar and Mrs. Isabel Hernandez Cruz, who were arrested on 11 May 1992 by agents of the State Judicial Police pursuant to the arrest warrant that the civil-criminal lower-court judge of Etla issued on 14 December 1989 as part of criminal case 148/989, which was ordered dismissed because the statute of limitations on these crimes had expired. Nevertheless, the complainants were placed in the custody of the trial judge two days after their arrest; they were thus detained and held incommunicado for a protracted period, in violation of the constitutional provision to place arrested individuals in the custody of the court immediately. The recommendation was to begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the public servants, and the arresting agents who violated Article 107, Section XVII, penultimate paragraph, of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and, if appropriate, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to bring criminal action.

Recommendation 68/93 of 26 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mrs. Elvia Quintana Velazquez, who on 1 June 1992 filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Morelia against two attorneys for the crime of fraud. Preliminary inquiry MT9/3214/992 was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date even though evidence existed. The recommendation was to begin the pertinent investigation into the public servants who had been involved in the inquiry in question, to apply the appropriate penalties, and to conduct all of the necessary procedural steps to complete the preliminary inquiry.

Recommendation 69/93 of 27 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and concerned the case of Mr. Francisco Fabian Leal, who died in a cell at Quiroga Municipal Jail a day after he was arrested by agents of the Municipal Police in that town. Preliminary inquiry 132/991-II was opened and shelved after his death was ruled a suicide even though case records include the incriminating confession of two of the municipal police officers and expert reports indicating that he had been murdered. The recommendation was to reopen the inquiry in question and to conduct all of the necessary procedural steps to duly complete it and, at the proper time, to bring criminal action and serve whatever arrest warrants may be issued, as well as begin investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry and, if appropriate, to call in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office with jurisdiction to proceed in accordance with the law.

Recommendation 70/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala and concerned the case of minor Ivet Herrera Ortega, who according to her mother was "stolen" from her by her "male companion." She filed a complaint with the agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tlaxcala, where preliminary inquiry 3481/92-3 was opened. It had not been completed as of the recommendation date as various procedural investigative steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to conduct the necessary procedural steps and to complete the inquiry in question; to begin investigative proceedings to determine the accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were in charge of this preliminary inquiry and of the agents of the Judicial Police for the delays that they caused, and, if appropriate, to open a preliminary inquiry into them and to execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 71/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Messrs. Eugenio Angulo Tobon, Teodoro Angulo Garcia, Anatolio Lucero Huerta, and Anastacio Alvarez Garcia on 10 October 1992 in the town of Santa Cruz Organal, Municipality of Coayuca de Andrade, Puebla. Preliminary inquiry 135/92 was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date because various procedural investigative steps had not been taken, inasmuch as Public Prosecutor's Office actions have not been reported since the month in which the inquiry began. The recommendation was to conduct the necessary procedural steps and to complete the preliminary inquiry in question; and to begin internal investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the aforementioned inquiry and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action against him and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 72/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of Mrs. Yolanda Maldonado Vazquez and Mr. Angel Morales Colon, whose property was damaged by agents of the Municipal Police of Suchiate, Chiapas, who also arrested them in attempting to remove Mrs. Maldonado Vazquez's stall from a public thoroughfare. Preliminary inquiry 06/112/992 was opened but had not been completed as of the recommendation date as various procedural investigative steps had not been taken. The recommendation was to conduct the necessary procedural steps and complete the inquiry in question; to open investigative proceedings against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the preliminary inquiry in question, and, if appropriate, to call in the Internal Comptrollership of the Attorney General's Office to apply the pertinent penalties.

Recommendation 73/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing these convicted offenders and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 74/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing these convicted offenders and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 75/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing these convicted offenders and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 76/93 of 29 April 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to refurbish or build suitable areas for intermittent imprisonment in different sections of the penitentiaries, and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 77/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the way in which alternatives to imprisonment are overseen, through measures to respect the human rights of convicted offenders; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the Interior Directorate of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to enter into agreements with public, educational, social-welfare, and private institutions under which those sentenced to render community service perform tasks that benefit the population, and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 78/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to enter into agreements with public, educational, social-welfare, and private institutions under which those sentenced to render community service perform tasks that benefit the population and that do not violate their human rights; to refurbish or build suitable areas for treatment in freedom or semifreedom outside the penitentiaries; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 79/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing these convicted offenders and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 80/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing these convicted offenders and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 81/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to refurbish or build suitable areas for treatment in freedom or semifreedom outside penitentiaries; to appoint professionally trained personnel to oversee these convicted offenders and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 82/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to enter into agreements with public, educational, social-welfare, and private institutions under which those sentenced to render community service perform tasks that benefit the population and that do not violate their human rights; to refurbish or build suitable areas for treatment in freedom or semifreedom outside the penitentiaries; to appoint professionally trained personnel to oversee the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended, and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 83/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and concerned the enforcement of penalties other than imprisonment in that state. The recommendation was to regulate the measures for overseeing convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended; to ask the proper judicial authority to report in writing on the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended so that the General Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation of the State can see to the enforcement of the respective penalties; to appoint the personnel in charge of overseeing the convicted offenders whose sentences have been conditionally suspended, and to notify the proper judicial authority of a convicted offender's failure to comply with the indicated obligations so that, if appropriate, whatever measures are deemed pertinent to revoke the alternative penalty can be taken.

Recommendation 84/93 of 3 May 1993 was sent to the mayor of the Federal District and concerned the case of the beating and mistreatment of several inmates at the Men's Northern Preventive Prison of the Federal District by a supervisor and a guard on 23 April 1993. In this regard, an assistant inspector of the Commission attested to the injuries inflicted on the inmates and to the instrument that the public servant used to inflict them. The recommendation was to prevent the mistreatment and beating of inmates and to investigate the actions of the supervisor and the guard, who are to be suspended while the investigation is conducted; to penalize administratively the person or persons who beat and mistreated the inmates, and to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office; to immediately end the receipt of improper payments from inmates and their relatives; and to penalize administratively the staff members who have committed such irregularities and, if appropriate, to call in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Recommendation 85/93 of 7 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and concerned the case of the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Reynosa. The recommendation was to remodel the building; to draft the organization and procedures manuals; to hire technical personnel for the psychology and workshops areas and to assign them areas to discharge their functions; to provide beds and mattresses for the dormitories and to install a bathroom with washbasin, lavatory, and shower there; to install drinking water taps in the kitchen and make available the utensils and equipment needed to prepare and conserve food; to appropriate the budget funds needed to insure a proper diet for the juveniles and to make dental care available; to arrange an area for family visits, and to see to it that guards do not carry weapons or wear uniforms inside the center.

Recommendation 86/93 of 7 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco and concerned the case of Messrs. Alfredo Solorio Padilla and Faustino Baltazar Torres, representing the "Ricardo Flores Magon" Union of Colonia [urban community] Residents in the Municipality of Ciudad Guzman, who filed a complaint with the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office against the local leader of the Confederation of Mexican Workers for the crime of dispossession. Preliminary inquiries II-34/90 and 780/90 were opened and shelved without various procedural investigative steps having been taken. The recommendation was to reopen and properly complete the inquiries in question and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued; and to conduct the pertinent investigation to ascertain the accountability of the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the inquiries and, if appropriate, to open a preliminary inquiry into him.

Recommendation 87/93 of 7 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the case of Mr. Alvaro Apolinar Aguilar Rios, who was arrested arbitrarily by members of the State Judicial Police, without an arrest warrant, on charges of rape, corruption of minors, assault and battery, and threats as part of preliminary inquiries 1808/90/1a and 3014/90/1a, which were submitted to the eighth social-defense judge of the Judicial District of Puebla, who opened criminal trials 100/91 and 139/990. The recommendation was to begin an investigation into the accountabilities of various public servants who were involved in and tolerated the arrest and unlawful detention of the complainant and, if appropriate, to bring criminal action and execute whatever arrest warrants may be issued.

Recommendation 88/93 of 12 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and concerned the case of the 13 Tzotzil Indians who were arrested in the communities of San Isidro el Ocotal and Mitziton, Municipality of San Cristobal de las Casas by agents of the State Judicial Police and, supposedly, by members of the Mexican Army. The Indians were accused of murdering two military personnel. It was proven that agents of the State Judicial Police, but not members of the Mexican Army, arbitrarily arrested, held for a lengthy period of time, and physically mistreated the complainants. Moreover, the trial judge issued arrest warrants for six suspects in the murder on 29 April 1993, but they had not been served as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to begin the administrative accountability proceeding against the agents of the State Judicial Police who arrested the complainants and, if appropriate, to apply whatever sanctions are in order; to call in the agent of the pertinent Public Prosecutor's Office to open a preliminary inquiry into said agents; and to serve the arrest warrants issued in criminal case 90/93 concerning the murder of the two members of the Armed Forces.

Recommendation 89/93 of 13 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and concerned the murder of Mr. Francisco Romero Montalvo on 6 September 1992 in the town of San Juan Cuautla, Municipality of Coyomeapan, Puebla. Preliminary inquiry 2257/992/3 was opened but not completed owing to the absence of various procedural investigative steps, in spite of the direct charges made against the suspects. The recommendation was to expedite the investigative formalities and to complete the preliminary inquiry in question, and to open the pertinent investigative proceedings against the public servants at the State Attorney General's Office who conducted the inquiry for their omissions and delays.

Recommendation 90/93 of 14 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and concerned the case of the Texcoco Social Rehabilitation Center. The recommendation was to expedite work on the new Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Ecatepec so as to solve the overcrowding problems; to make the prison regulations known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to outfit a separate area to lodge the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and mental patients; to maintain the plumbing and wiring; to take the necessary measures to provide enough drinking water to the inmate population, and to expand work activities in the workshops.

Recommendation 91/93 of 14 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the case of the Cadereyta Municipal Public Jail. The recommendation was to separate the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates; to assign technical personnel for proper social-rehabilitation treatment; to set up a workshop area to make work activities available to the inmates; to offer classes so that the inmates can begin or continue their education; to schedule cultural and recreational activities; to set up an area exclusively for intimate visits; to arrange for intimate visits to last no less than five hours, and to set up an area to lodge the female inmates exclusively.

Recommendation 92/93 of 14 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon and concerned the case of the Guadalupe Municipal Jail. The recommendation was to perform the clinical-criminological classification of the inmate population; to issue the prison regulations and make them known to staff, inmates, and visitors; to provide mattresses to the inmates; to maintain the plumbing and wiring; to install artificial lighting in the dormitory; to refurbish the isolation cell so that it meets minimum standards for lodging; to establish the Interdisciplinary Technical Council; to organize work, educational, and recreational activities; to stock the center with sufficient medications; to refer mentally ill inmates to a specialized institution, or failing that, to give them psychiatric treatment in the jail; to outfit specific areas for family and intimate visits; to allow inmates to use the telephone, and to install a Mexican Postal Service mailbox.

Recommendation 93/93 of 14 May 1993 was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and concerned the case of the appeal filed by Mrs. Gloria Gomez Zamorano, Mrs. Azucena Gomez Zamorano, and Mrs. Maria Felix Villegas Mata, challenging the recommendation that the National Commission for Human Rights of the State of Morelos sent to the state's attorney general, in which it asked him to serve the arrest warrants issued by the second criminal-court judge of the First Judicial District of the State of Morelos as part of criminal cases 351/92-1 and 556/992-1, murder and attempted murder. The warrants had not been executed as of the recommendation date. The recommendation was to serve the arrest warrants issued by the trial judge in the aforementioned criminal trials; to begin the pertinent investigative proceedings into the reasons why said warrants had not been served; and to investigate the conduct of the physicians who performed the autopsies inaccurately and negligently, and, if appropriate, to impose whatever penalties are in order.

3. Follow-Up on the Recommendations

In the previous semiannual reports the section on the follow-up of the recommendations was structured according to the dates on which they were issued and the status of compliance with them.

This time, given that the National Commission has been in existence for three years, during which time it has issued 529 recommendations, we felt that the section on follow-up ought to mention each of them in order, from the very first to the last.

The purpose of this format is to explain more clearly the status of compliance with the recommendations and, with this information, to reach more accurate conclusions that will make for better assessments.

—Recommendation 1/90. Case of Mr. Oscar Humberto Castro Rodriguez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 18 June 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 2/90. Case of engineer David Moreno Lizarraga. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 18 June 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 3/90. Case of Mr. Jorge Argaez Perez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 19 June 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 4/90. Case of Mr. Phillip Edward Hastings. It was sent to the secretary of national defense on 25 July 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 5/90. Case of Mr. Phillip Edward Hastings. It was sent to the sixth criminal-court district judge of the Third Circuit in Guadalajara on 25 July 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 6/90. Case of Mrs. Rocio Fernandez Gonzalez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 26 July 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 7/90. Case of citizens Apolinar Moreno Mena and Florentino Chavez Miranda. It was sent to the second district judge in the city of Chihuahua on 2 August 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 8/90. Case of "La Mesa" Penitentiary in the city of Tijuana, Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 13 August 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 9/90. Case of Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 August 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as not accepted.

With regard to this recommendation, and Recommendation 12/90, as of 24 May 1991 the Office of Attorney General of the Republic reopened the case and submitted nonaccusatory findings. Accordingly, the court ordered Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes and his codefendants released unconditionally, which they were on 15 June 1991. Thus, although the recommendations were not initially accepted, they were honored fully later on.

—Recommendation 10/90. Case of "La Mesa" Penitentiary in the city of Tijuana, Baja California. It was sent to the third, fourth, and fifth district judges in Tijuana, Baja California on 16 August 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 11/90. Case of citizen Ruben Oropeza Hurtado. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 29 August 1990. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 12/90. Case of Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 5 September 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as not accepted.

—Recommendation 13/90. Case of the "Palacio de Andonegui" Social Rehabilitation Center in Tampico, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 21 September 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 14/90. Case of Messrs. Jesus Manuel Martinez Ruiz and Julio Cesar Marquez Valenzuela. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 24 September 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 15/90. Case of the murder of Pedro Villafuerte Gallegos, first district judge in Cuernavaca, Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and to the attorney general of the republic on 9 October 1990. The Special Report on Compliance with 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 16/90. Case of Mr. Miguel Alvarado Gutierrez. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District on 17 October 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 17/90. Case of citizens Gregorio Tolentino Arellano and Encarnacion Hernandez Hernandez. It was sent to the first district judge in the State of Hidalgo on 19 October 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 18/90. Case of citizen Virgilio Martinez Lopez. It was sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Miahuatlan, Oaxaca on 25 October 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 19/90. Case of the enforcement of rulings handed down in favor of Mr. Armando Melgar Giron. It was sent to the second lower-court judge of the civil branch of the Judicial District of Tabares in the State of Guerrero and to the mayor of Acapulco, Guerrero on 25 October 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 20/90. Case of the murder of Mr. Mario Para Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 29 October 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 21/90. Case of the murder of Mr. Romualdo Garcia Alonso, Amojileca, Municipality of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and to the mayor of Chilpancingo, Guerrero on 7 November 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 22/90. Case of the murder of Mr. Artemio Marcos Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 7 November 1990. The First Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1990 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 23/90. Case of the disappearance of the vessel "Tuxpan." It was sent to the secretary of communications and transport on 7 November 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as not accepted.

—Recommendation 24/90. Case of Mr. Francisco Austria Cabrera. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 21 November 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 25/90. Case of the murder of Mr. Elpidio Dominguez Castro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 27 November 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 26/90. Case of Mr. Marcos Zacarias Patricio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 27 November 1990. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation remains complied with in part, as the arrest warrants issued for the perpetrators have not yet been served.

It bears emphasizing that the governor of the State of Oaxaca reported that inasmuch as the population of Trinidad Santiago, Yaveo has been caught up in political and religious problems, which have brought two groups into conflict, it has been particularly difficult to serve the aforementioned arrest warrants.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and by virtue of the records that the case file contains concerning the evidence forwarded by the authorities, the feeling is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 27/90. Case of the rape of minor Nancy Garcia Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 27 November 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 28/90. Case of Mr. Jose Valente Hernandez Flores. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 28 November 1990. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 29/90. Case of the town of Aguililla, Michoacan. It sent to the attorney general of the republic on 28 November 1990. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 30/90. Case of the Nahua Indians from the communities of Embocadero and San Gregorio, Municipality of Ilamatlan, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 29 November 1990. The Special Report on Compliance with 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 31/90. Case of the murders in Acapetlahuaya, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero and to the president of the State Congress on 29 November 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 32/90. Case of citizens Felix and Isidro Garcia Enriquez. It was sent to the attorney general of the State of Oaxaca and to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Pochutla, Oaxaca on 29 November 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 33/90. Case of Mr. Juan Manuel Pantoja Melendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California Sur on 30 November 1990. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 34/90. Case of Mr. Atanacio Pablo Ramirez Vazquez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the governor of the State of Mexico on 12 December 1990. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the Government of the State of Mexico. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

—Recommendation 1/91. Case of Messrs. Pedro and Felipe de Jesus Yescas Martinez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 4 January 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 2/91. Case of Mr. Juan Martin Covarrubias Cerda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 17 January 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 3/91. Case of the Quijano Santoyo brothers, Erick Dante, Jaime Mauro, and Hector Ignacio. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 January 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 mentioned that this recommendation had been subsumed in Recommendation 50/92.

—Recommendation 4/91. Case of the town of Tejupilco, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 25 January 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 5/91. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 31 January 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 mentioned that this recommendation had been subsumed in Recommendation 7/92.

—Recommendation 6/91. Case of citizen Eduardo Daniel Jimenez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 6 February 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 7/91. Case of citizen Ruben Sarabia Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 6 February 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 8/91. Case of citizens Gerardo Gasca Martinez and Acadio Ortiz. It was sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Tehuantepec, Oaxaca on 12 February 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 9/91. Case of Mrs. Addy Ruth Duran Gomez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 14 February 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 10/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Francisco Javier Enriquez Pena. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 15 February 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the Government of the State of Mexico and as not accepted by the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

—Recommendation 11/91. Case of Mr. Alejandro Delgado Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 15 February 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 12/91. Case of the Medical Center of Federal District Prisons. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 4 March 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 13/91. Case of citizen Maria Cleofas Cano Acosta. It was sent to the director general of the Commission for the Regularization of Land Tenure on 4

March 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 14/91. Case of citizen Renan Burgos Concha. It was sent to the secretary of agriculture and water resources on 6 March 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 15/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Ricardo Lopez Suarez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 8 March 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 16/91. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Sergio Machi Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California and to the attorney general of the republic on 15 March 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by both.

—Recommendation 17/91. Case of citizen Jorge Enrique Toledo Coutino. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 18 March 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 18/91. Case of citizens Luciano Avenano Hinojosa, Sergio Ramirez Luna, and Eugenio Hernandez Laguna. It was sent to the attorney general for the State of Oaxaca and to the first criminal-court judge in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca on 2 April 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 19/91. Case of citizens Teofilo Hernandez Santos and Margarito Osorio Santiago. It was sent to the attorney general for the State of Oaxaca and to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Miahuatlan, Oaxaca on 2 April 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the State Attorney General's Office, and the Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the aforementioned civil-criminal lower-court judge.

—Recommendation 20/91. Case of citizens Luis Osorio Perez, Antonio Gijon Garcia, Angel Gijon Garcia, and Isaac Pablo Ruiz Perez. It was sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Miahuatlan, Oaxaca on 2 April 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 21/91. Case of citizens Marcial Nolasco Martinez and Alberto Vazquez Beltran. It was sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca on 4 April 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 22/91. Case of Mr. Guillermo Cejudo Cortes. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 4 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 23/91. Case of citizen Adriana Torres Gutierrez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 5 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 24/91. Case of citizen Arcadio Perez Luis. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 5 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 25/91. Case of Mr. Tomas Medina Vargas. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 26/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Juanacatlan, Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 9 April 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 27/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Porfirio Nunez Burciaga. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 9 April 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder case has yet to be solved. Although on 10 August and 3 October 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sonora forwarded to the National Commission reports on the most recent procedural steps taken in the corresponding preliminary inquiry, they did not yield sufficient evidence to prove anyone's responsibility.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 28/91. Case of Mr. Manuel Tito Castaneda Michel. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 9 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 29/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Reynosa, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 19 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 30/91. Case of the murder of the Miranda Ibarra brothers, Mario and Sabino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 19

April 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder cases have yet to be solved.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 31/91. Case of Mr. Abelardo Garcia Antonio et alii. It was sent to the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Matias Romero, Oaxaca on 23 April 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 32/91. Case of Mr. Marcial Rojas Lazaro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 23 April 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part, inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made on the appeal that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office filed against the ruling, issued by the fourth criminal-court judge in the Judicial District of Tijuana, Baja California, that the constitutionally prescribed deadline had expired. Under this ruling, Enrique Cortes Barba, Jose Erasmo Serafin, and Rodolfo Rivapalacios Tinajero were released subject to legal restrictions.

—Recommendation 33/91. Case of Dr. Humberto Michel Vazquez Lara. It was sent to the director general of the ISSSTE on 29 April 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 34/91. Case of the murder of newsman Javier Juarez Vazquez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 30 April 1991. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 35/91. Case of the murder of newsman Emilio Santiago Alvarado. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 30 April 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder case has yet to be solved. However, on 13 November 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Puebla reported that pursuant to the investigations it has conducted, there are theories about the identity of the perpetrators and masterminds, to which end various procedural steps were taken during the preliminary inquiry.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 36/91. Case of the murder of newsman Armando Sanchez Herrera. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 April 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part, inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for the murder suspect has yet to be served.

It bears emphasizing that on 14 May 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of San Luis Potosi reported on the actions undertaken by the director of the Judicial Police in that same state to execute the arrest warrant in question, albeit unsuccessfully as of that date. Cooperation was also requested from the other state attorney general's offices and from the attorney general of the republic, but the results obtained are not known. On 10 March 1993, the aforementioned State Attorney General's Office reported that the State Judicial Police were still trying to serve the arrest warrant issued for Jose Izzar Castro.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 37/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Hector Odilon Lopez Lopez, son of newsman Odilon Lopez Urias, editor of the magazine ONDA. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 7 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part, inasmuch as the murder case has yet to be solved, and consequently the identity of the suspect or suspects has yet to be ascertained.

On 11 November 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sinaloa reported that witnesses had appeared before the Special Prosecutor's Office. Sufficient data have not been developed to solve the case, however.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 38/91. Case of Mr. Ruben Cruz Sagastume. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz on 7 May 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 39/91. Case of Mr. Enrique Leonardo Miselen Manzi. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 May 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 40/91. Case of the murder of newsman Odilon Lopez Urias. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 14 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder case has yet to be solved.

On 11 November 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sinaloa reported that various procedural steps had been taken in the preliminary inquiry, although they did not yield sufficient data to solve the case.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 41/91. Case of the "Salgado" State Penitentiary in the city of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 15 May 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 42/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Enrique Ramirez Palacios. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part, inasmuch as the murder case has yet to be solved.

On 30 September 1992 and 12 April 1993 both the Secretariat General of Government and the Office of the Attorney General, both for the State of Mexico, reported that various procedural steps had been taken in the preliminary inquiry, despite which it has not been possible to identify the individuals who are probably responsible for the crime.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 43/91. Case of the murder of newsman Eliseo Moran Munoz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 20 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrant requested by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in bringing criminal action as part of preliminary inquiry III/237/983 has yet to be issued and, if appropriate, served; the warrant is for Lorenzo Cruz Ortiz as a suspect in the murder of Eliseo Moran Munoz.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago. Nevertheless, the fact that the preliminary inquiry was recently submitted and that a suspect has been identified suggests that an effort is still being made to implement the points in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 44/91. Case of Mrs. Elizabeth Aurora Gonzalez Chavez. It was sent to the the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District on 21 May 1991. The Second Semiannual Report for the period December 1990-June 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 45/91. Case of the murder of newsman Roberto Ornelas Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 22 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the murder has yet to be solved and, consequently, the suspect or suspects have yet to be identified and indicted.

On 11 November 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sinaloa reported that various procedural steps had been taken in the preliminary inquiry, prominent among which was the order on 25 November 1992 to exhume the body of Roberto Ornelas, alias "El Turistito."

It bears indicating that this National Commission received the document, dated 14 April 1993, in which the state attorney general reported that the body of Roberto Ornelas Reyes, alias "El Turistito," had been exhumed and in which he said that under seperate cover he was sending a copy of the certificates of exhumation and reinhumation drawn up by the officer of the trial court and a copy of the report issued by the forensic pathologists who were involved in the exhumation; these documents have not been received, however.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 46/91. Case of Mr. Juan Manuel Zamarripa Patino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 22 May 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 47/91. Case of Mr. Mariano Rodriguez Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 23 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued for Gerardo Antonio Abud Salomon, Arturo Ruiz Ramos, Jorge Vicente Cisneros Villareal, and Gustavo Lavias Alvarez have yet to be served, and the accountability of citizen Angelina Villalobos Carlock, the municipal council member responsible for internal affairs and public safety, has yet to be determined.

It bears noting that on 25 March and 5 April 1993 the Office of the State Attorney General reported that the arrest warrants issued for Jaime Alvarez Garcia and Pedro Carreno Vazquez had been served, while Angel Espinoza Gutierrez had been granted an amparo from federal court protecting him.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 48/91. Case of the community of Tierra Colorada, Municipality of Malinaltepec, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 23 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because various arrest warrants have yet to be served.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 49/91. Case of Mr. Jose Bernardino Coronel Martinez. It was sent to the director general of prisons and social rehabilitation centers of the Department of the Federal District on 24 May 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 50/91. Case of Mr. Jose del Carmen Llergo Totosaus. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 24 May 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued for three former agents of the State Judicial Police have yet to be served.

On 29 July 1992 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Veracruz reported that it has requested the cooperation of the other state attorney general's offices in executing the arrest warrants.

This recommendation was issued more than two years ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 51/91. Case of citizen Teodoro Herrera Perez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 June 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 52/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Ernesto Flores Torrijos and Mrs. Norma Alicia Moreno Figueroa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 18 June 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the likely masterminds of the murder have yet to be identified, and to date there is no evidence linking any individual to the incident that is the subject of the recommendation, as can be gathered from the letter, dated 5 March 1993, from the governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 53/91. Case of Mr. Rene Alvarado Martinez and minor Abraham Avila Alvarado. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 19 June 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 54/91. Case of citizen Juan Antonio Segura Martinez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 19 June 191. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 55/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Gerardo Revilla Candanosa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas and to the attorney general of the republic on 19 June 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

—Recommendation 56/91. Case of Mrs. Isabel Ramirez Reta and Mr. Jose Luis Velarde Noriega. It was sent to the judge advocate general and to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 21 June 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by both of them.

—Recommendation 57/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Edilberto Ruiz Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 21 June 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in Tehuacan, in trial 259/991, for Juan Alberto Beristain Rojas, as a suspect in the crimes of murder, assault and battery and conspiracy has yet to be executed.

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Puebla reported on 13 November 1992 that investigations were continuing to ascertain the whereabouts of and apprehend the suspect.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 58/91. Case of Mr. Fidencio Gomez Tahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 21 June 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 59/91. Case of citizens Fernando Harrison Gutierrez and Raul Valdovinos Perez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 15 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 60/91. Case of citizen Jose Luis Villanueva Ruiz. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 15 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 61/91. Case of Mrs. Maria Teresa Carlos Miranda de Orth. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 17 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 62/91. Case of Mr. Guillermo Gonzalez Aguilar. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 24 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 63/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Osorno Pinzon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 25 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as not accepted by the chief justice of the Superior Court and as complied with in part by the state governor.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the state governor because it has yet to be determined whether the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office was notified belatedly that an arrest warrant had been issued and, consequently, whether the Public Prosecutor's Office has the authority to decide whether a crime is statute-barred after an arrest warrant has been issued.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 64/91. Case of Mr. Juan Ignacio Ferrer Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 25 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Guanajuato because the accountability of the following agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office of common jurisdiction, Antonio Hidalgo Villegas, Maria Teresa Hernandez Gonzalez, Javier Magana Fragoso, and Marco Sergio Alvarado Guerrero, has yet to be determined, as does the accountability of the agents of the Judicial Police and State Public Security who were involved in the incident on 19 July 1990, after which criminal action should be brought against them, if appropriate.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 65/91. Case of Messrs. Epifanio Torres Valdovinos and David Valdovinos Maciel. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 July 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 66/91. Case of Mr. Rafael Cordova Rivera. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and to the mayor of La Piedad, Michoacan on 5 August 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the mayor of La Piedad, Michoacan. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the Michoacan State Government.

—Recommendation 67/91. Case of the murder of newsman Jorge Brenes Araya. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 6 August 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the the arrest warrants issued for two of the suspects in the murder have yet to be served.

On 5 March 1993 the governor of the State of Tamaulipas reported that legal measures that will lead to the arrest of the murder suspect are under way.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 68/91. Case of Mr. Juan Jose Alvarez Tostado Galvan. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 August 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the First Unitary Court of the Third Circuit, located in Guadalajara, Jalisco, upheld the refusal to issue the arrest warrants for 10 former public servants. Separately, the arrest warrant issued for Jose Salvador Chavez Cisneros was executed.

—Recommendation 69/91. Case of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 21 August 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the investigation into the whereabouts of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez has yet to be completed. Also, the the arrest warrant issued for Jose Menchaca, Guadalupe Alvarez, Jorge "N" (alias "El George" or "El Navajo" [the knife]), and Benito Carreon as suspects in the kidnaping of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez has yet to be served, and a decision has yet to be made pursuant to preliminary inquiry 247/I/989, begun into the murder of Mr. Victor Manuel Huerta Moreno.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 70/91. Case of Mr. Antonio Zuniga Urquieta. It was sent to the judge advocate general on 21 August 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 71/91. Case of Mr. Enrique Lopez Astorquiza. It was sent to the chairman of the National Banking Commission on 23 August 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 72/91. Case of citizen Martha Bermudez et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 August 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 73/91. Case of Messrs. Martin Arroyo Luna and Jose Brito Navarro; Lucio Torres Arce and Jaime Hernandez Velazquez; Jose Luis Teran Estrada, Jose Luis Grajeda Pena, and Juan Antonio Martinez Santana. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 August 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 74/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Javier Andrade Murrieta and Mrs. Ines Feliz Berrelleza. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 26 August 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the disappearance of Javier Andrade Murrieta and Ines Felix Berelleza has yet to be cleared up. The most recent information that the National Commission has received from the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sonora is dated 6 April 1992, and as of now it is not known what procedural steps were taken thereafter.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 75/91. Case of Messrs. Gilberto and Armando Camacho Lopez and Ramiro Marquez Salas, communities of Quetzalapa and San Nicolas, Municipality of Jacala, Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 3 September 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 76/91. Case of Mr. Ruperto Martinez Gomez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 3 September 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 77/91. Case of Impulsora de Servicios Musel, S.A. It was sent to the delegate of the Federal District Department in Venustiano Carranza on 9 September 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 78/91. Case of the prison in Tuxtepec, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 9 September 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 79/91. Case of Mr. Juan Raul Hernandez Limon. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 September 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 80/91. Case of the district jails and the Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 11 September 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the following have yet to be done: assign trained supervisorial, administrative, and technical personnel to the district jails; transfer inmates of diminished criminal capacity to specialized institutions; totally abolish inmate self-governance; disclose the findings of the preliminary inquiries into the trafficking of drugs and alcohol, mistreatment, and assault and battery; install enough well-equipped workshops in the district jails and the Social Rehabilitation Center; upgrade the facilities in the women's areas and make paid work available to women inmates; provide medical care and stock the prisons in Tetecala and Jojutla with a basic kit of medications, and regularly conduct personality studies so that inmates can avail themselves of legal benefits.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 81/91. Case of Mr. Jesus Tovilla Penagos. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 13 September 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 82/91. Case of Mr. Juan de Dios Canedo Canedo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 13 September 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because in amparo case 3428/92-7 the First Criminal Division of the State Superior Court of Justice upheld the ruling issued by the civil-criminal lower-court judge of the Fifth State Judicial District, in which he declared that the statute of limitations had run out on the criminal action that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office had brought against Eulalio Alquicira Olivares and Hilda Cuevas de Alquicira as suspects in the crime of dispossessing Mr. Juan de Dios Canedo Canedo. In addition, the Secretariat of the State Comptroller's Office penalized citizen Eulalio Alquicira Olivares with disqualification from government employment for six years.

—Recommendation 83/91. Case of Messrs. Emilio Guillermo Willis Mora and Gaspar Antonio Nolasco Coleman, and Imelda Martinez Alejandro. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 18 September 1991. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by both of them.

—Recommendation 84/91. Case of the "Jose Maria Morelos" Ejido, Municipality of Huazolotitlan, District of Jamiltepec, Oaxaca. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 19 September 1991. This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the delegate for agrarian affairs in the State of Oaxaca reported on 13 November 1992 and 20 January 1993 that after conducting an investigation and field inspection, he reached the conclusion that the "Llano Grande" or "El Potrero" plot is subject to the ejido system. Accordingly, on 29 November 1992 the Special General Assembly of Ejido Members, pursuant to the powers vested in it by the Federal Agrarian Reform Law, in response to a second notice of meeting and in coordination with the inspector of the Office of the Attorney for Agrarian Affairs, resolved in a unanimous vote to recognize citizen Octavio Barrera Sorroza's ownership of the aforementioned plot. Consequently, the legal status of this land was resolved.

—Recommendation 85/91. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Enrique Gual Gamboa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 23 September 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the aforementioned disappearance has yet to be solved.

It bears emphasizing that on 11 November 1992 and 31 March 1993 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Yucatan reported that the preliminary inquiry had been shelved pursuant to Article 39 of the Regulations of the Organic Law of that Attorney General's Office. Later, on 27 April 1993, it reported that the decision to shelve the inquiry had been annulled and that an order had been issued to continue conducting procedural steps aimed at shedding light on the disappearance.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 86/91. Case of Mr. Modesto Lafuente Martin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 3 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Morelos reported on 11 May 1992 that preliminary inquiry number SC/7374/91-10, which had been opened into the public servants who unlawfully arrested the complainant in the Federal District, was mistakenly sent to the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District and was filed with the Assistant Directorate of Preliminary Inquiries of the Central Sector under number SC/2928/92-03. Accordingly, the National Commission will continue to follow up on this most recent preliminary inquiry.

In addition, the public servants of the State of Morelos who were involved in the incident have received administrative penalties.

—Recommendation 87/91. Case of Mrs. Elvira Mendez de Sepulveda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 9 October 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With the Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 88/91. Case of Mrs. Sara Ruiz Garcia (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because convict Bertoldo Hernandez Pena has yet to be located and arrested.

It bears emphasizing that on 14 May 1992 Office of the Attorney General for the State of Oaxaca reported that it had visited various communities near La Palma de "El Coyul" Municipal Agency and various Municipal Agencies along the Oaxaca coast and in several states around the country without learning anything about the convict's whereabouts.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 89/91. Case of Messrs. Jose Angel Chavez Sanchez, Ruben Jose Medina Rubio, and Alberto Chavez Barroso (a minor). It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District and to the eighth judge of the criminal court of common jurisdiction of the Federal District on 11 October 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full by the eighth criminal-court judge. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

—Recommendation 90/91. Case of the Preventive Prisons and Social Rehabilitation Centers in the Federal District. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 11 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because it was confirmed that the Public Prosecutor's Office has been called in to investigate the trafficking of outlawed substances, although some inmates are still obviously under the influence of toxic substances; various businesses run by inmates have been closed; bunk mattresses have been provided to all inmates; orders were issued not to allow "coordinators of dormitories"; in the institutions for women, the facilities have been properly maintained, improper payments have stopped, and the correspondence of the inmates is being respected; training courses have been given to a small number of security and technical personnel and guards; psychiatric patients have been referred to the Southern Men's Preventive Prison and to the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center, and the areas in which they are being attended to are being properly maintained; the various workshops in the women's prisons are quite busy, and there is no labor hierarchy among inmates at the Eastern Women's Prison and at the women's center; the periods of time spent in the reception, observation, and classification areas are now in keeping with regulations; a computer network has been established; the quality of the food has improved, and periodic inspections are conducted at all centers.

The above notwithstanding, verbal and physical mistreatment, threats and intimidation, payments for services, privileges, and the exclusive use of general areas have yet to cease; subordination among inmates at work has yet to be abolished; penalties have yet to be applied according to regulations, instead of by guards; the use of electronic devices such as cellular telephones, microwave ovens, refrigerators, and recording equipment has yet to be stopped; the businesses run by inmates have yet to be completely eliminated; the men's facilities, including the isolation areas in the Eastern Men's Preventive Prison and the Northern Women's Preventive Prison, have yet to be properly maintained; the accumulations of garbage and fecal matter and vermin have yet to be eliminated in several areas; the wiring and plumbing have yet to be kept up; proper psychiatric care has yet to be provided to patients; there is still insufficient psychiatric staff at the Southern Men's Preventive Prison, and care is not yet available on weekends; production in the men's workshops has yet to be stepped up, and the shops that are closed have yet to be brought on line; the power of the inmate "gangs" with authority has yet to be abolished; studies have yet to be conducted among the inmate population on vocations, aptitudes, and work training, and more security personnel and guards have yet to be involved in training courses. These shortcomings can be seen mainly in the men's prisons.

—Recommendation 91/91. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Guadalajara, Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 14 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because it was confirmed that the State Comptroller's Office has not conducted audits; the food has not improved; a water-supply line is under construction, and the sewers are under repair; the electric wiring is inadequate; vermin are still in evidence; the medical care and stock of medications are inadequate; a group of inmates and guards is still mistreating other inmates, and improper payments persist.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 92/91. Case of the beating and mistreatment by public servants at the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Tlalnepantla and Sultepec, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 93/91. Case of Mr. Jesus Manuel Hidalgo Medina. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 17 October 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 94/91. Case of citizens Pablo Gomez Alvarez, Regino Gomez Martin del Campo, et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 2 October 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 95/91. Case of Mr. Argelio Enrique Gomez Rivera. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 23 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the person probably responsible for assaulting and battering the complainant has yet to be identified.

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sinaloa reported on 11 November 1992 that the corresponding preliminary inquiry had been shelved, although the State Judicial Police were continuing to investigate the incident.

This National Commission does not agree with the decision to shelve the inquiry and, taking into account that this recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, judges that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 96/91. Case of the "Solidarity" Mobile Street Market Merchants Union, A.C. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos and to the mayor of Temixco in the same state on 23 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by both.

—Recommendation 97/91. Case of Mr. Rodolfo Cardenas Hernandez. It was sent to the mayor of Villa Pihuamo, Jalisco on 28 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 98/91. Case of Messrs. Gregorio Lara Ramirez, Cosme Garcia Garza, Justino Padilla Gastelum, et alii. It was sent to the citizens attorney general of the republic, judge advocate general, and director general of naval justice on 28 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the General Directorate of Naval Justice and complied with in part by the Judge Advocate General's Office.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because an arrest warrant has yet to be issued for and served on five public servants under military jurisdiction, as can be inferred from the report dated 17 March 1993 and signed by the judge advocate general.

—Recommendation 99/91. Case of the Anaversa Company, located in the town of Cordoba in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the secretary of urban development and ecology and to the secretary of health on 29 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the Secretariat of Social Development, formerly the Secretariat of Urban Development and Ecology, because the investigation into the reasons why the Anaversa Company was granted an operating permit even though it obviously did not meet requirements has not been completed; because the scientific and technical studies that were conducted were not submitted in support of the Secretariat's assertion that the building occupied by Anaversa need not be demolished; because no evidence was submitted that the people of the town of Cordoba, Veracruz have been adequately, clearly, and continuously informed of the progress of the studies, investigations, and actions undertaken in the wake of the accident; because the National Contingency Plan for Environmental Accidents has not been made public, nor when and how it is to operate, nor what public agencies are in charge of it, nor the jurisdiction and responsibilities of each of them. The National Commission does not feel that it suffices to report that the National Contingency Plan for Environmental Accidents was sent to the Undersecretariat of the Interior so that it can be included in the guidelines and strategies of the Subprogram of Chemical Phenomena of the Civil Defense System and so that, in accordance with its powers, it can implement and publicize it. Nor does it suffice to send a copy of the plan to this National Commission, inasmuch as this Secretariat ought to give the residents of Cordoba, Veracruz, the real victims of the accident, all of the attention that they deserve and ought to take the necessary measures to protect the uninjured population from contamination.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the Health Secretariat because the findings of the analyses of samples taken at Anaversa, which were sent to the United States of America, are not known and because there is insufficient information concerning the causes of death among the individuals who were directly exposed to contamination and concerning the medical care provided to those whose health is at risk.

The above notwithstanding, it bears noting that as of April of this year periodic meetings have been held with officials from the Secretariats of Social Development and Health, from the Veracruz State Government, and from Cordoba City Hall, and with representatives of the victims, at which meetings we have discussed the progress that has been made on each of the points in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 100/91. Case of the kidnapping of minors Melchisedec Velasco Allende and Ricardo Martinez Rodriguez. It was sent to the citizens governor of the State of Oaxaca, the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state, and the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Juxtlahuaca, Oaxaca on 29 October

1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Oaxaca and the the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Juxtlahuaca, Oaxaca and as complied with in part by the governor of the same state.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the arrest warrant requested by the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in bringing criminal action against Alberto Matias Lopez, who is suspected of abusing his authority, has yet to be served. In addition, the preliminary inquiry begun into the murder of minors Melchisedec Velasco Allende and Ricardo Martinez Rodriguez has yet to reach a conclusion, according to information from the Government of the State of Oaxaca on 7 May 1993. The arrest warrant issued for six individuals suspected of kidnapping and of damaging the property of others has yet to be served as well.

—Recommendation 101/91. Case of Mr. Manuel Heriberto Trujillo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 29 October 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 102/91. Case of citizens Humberto Perez Pelcastre, Anselmo Garrido Ibarra, and Ramon Bautista Balderas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 4 November 1991. The Third Semiannual Report for the period June-December 1991 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 103/91. Case of the Community of San Juan Jaltepec de Candayoc, Municipality of Cotzocon, Mixe District, Oaxaca. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 4 November 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 104/91. Case of citizen Esthela Salazar Bautista. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 4 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 105/91. Case of citizen Eloy Izazaga Acosta et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 4 November 1991. This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that four arrest warrants had been served; because the judge declined to issue two arrest warrants and was upheld on appeal; and because one of the suspects filed for an amparo against the arrest warrant, and more than 180 days passed without a time and day having been set for the constitutional hearing.

—Recommendation 106/91. Case of minor Jorge Flores Jaime. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 107/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Matamoros, State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 5 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 108/91. Case of the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 5 November 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 109/91. Case of Mrs. Marcelina Ramirez Ugalde. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 6 November 1991. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 110/91. Case of Mr. Jorge Gonzalez Torres et alii. It was sent to the citizens secretaries of urban development and ecology and of health, to the mayor of the Federal District, and to the governor of the State of Mexico on 8 November 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the Government of the State of Mexico alone.

As for the Secretariat of Social Development, previously SEDUE, this Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because although the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection has met with the Health Secretariat and with the Department of the Federal District to review the technical standards that will insure that an IMECA [Mexico City pollution scale] number corresponds to the benchmark for each pollutant and that the currently prevailing air-quality standards are such that if contamination levels exceed a certain threshold, specific actions to safeguard human health are triggered, this National Commission is unaware of the conclusions reached at these meetings, conclusions that are important to the extent that they affect compliance with the recommendation. Moreover, it must also be reported whether the SODAR-style meteorological equipment for predicting air quality has been installed and is in operation. In addition, the National Commission feels that there must be a report on the extent to which the National Contingency Plan for Environmental Accidents has been publicized among the population.

The recommendation is also regarded as complied with in part by the Health Secretariat, inasmuch as this National Commission is unaware of the conclusions of the Fourth

International Congress of Environmental Epidemiology concerning the standards for atmospheric pollution. The reports on whether the epidemiological monitoring system is currently in place and on whether disease risks have spread among the population have yet to be be completed.

In connection with the Department of the Federal District, the recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the National Commission has not regularly received the reports designed to keep the population informed on the harmful effects of environmental disturbances on health and on the specific measures that the population ought to take to prevent pollution from damaging their health.

—Recommendation 111/91. Case of Mr. Raul Perez Gladyn. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 11 November 1991. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 112/91. Case of Mrs. Gigliola Russignan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued for Felipe Alberto Ferrer Garcia Junco has yet to be served, inasmuch as Amparo Proceeding A.R.P. 48/993 denied him the federal court amparo protecting him against this arrest warrant.

—Recommendation 113/91. Case of citizens Viviano Torres Magana, Raul Gutierrez Magana, Rosa Maria Ramirez Villasenor, and minor Monica Torres Magana. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 12 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Juan Manuel Carrasco Murrillo, Jose Antonio Rodriguez Valdivia, Roberto Camparan Arias, and Jose Gabriel Andrino, agents of the Federal Judicial Police, have been served. As for Juan Javier Gonzalez Trevino, an agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, the arrest warrant for him was permanently rescinded, but without detriment to any criminal action that may exist against him.

—Recommendation 114/91. Case of citizen Armando Alvarez Diaz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 12 November 1991. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 115/91. Case of the beating and mistreatment by public servants at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Office of the State Attorney General reported that a decision had been made not to bring criminal action pursuant to the preliminary inquiry begun into the individuals suspected of mistreating the inmates, and others implicated in these crimes have yet to be investigated.

—Recommendation 116/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia, State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 14 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the privileged areas and the cellular telephones have yet to be eliminated; contributions from inmates to buy cleaning supplies have yet to be stopped; some inmates have yet to be prevented from exercising authority, and the drug-trafficking problem has yet to be solved.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 117/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 14 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; some inmates have yet to be prevented from exercising authority; the school has yet to be stocked with teaching materials, and relatives have yet to be prevented from staying permanently inside the prison.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 118/91. Case of citizens Antonia Torres Molina and Refugio de Jesus Barriga. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 November 1991. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 119/91. Case of citizens Isidro Cerda Casanova, Brigido Piedra Lucio, and Hernan Castellanos Lozoya. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 120/91. Case of the murder of newsman Cristobal Sanchez Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made pursuant to the preliminary inquiry begun into this murder, and hence a suspect or suspects have yet to be identified.

It bears emphasizing that the Office of the Attorney General for that State has conducted several procedural steps, prominent among them the reconstruction of the incident, but has not developed evidence conducive to a decision in this preliminary inquiry.

—Recommendation 121/91. Case of the murder of newsman Jesus Michel Jacobo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 25 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because a decision in the preliminary inquiry begun into the incident has not been made and, consequently, the murder suspect or suspects have not been identified.

On 13 November 1992 the Office of the State Attorney General reported on the procedural steps that had been taken in the inquiry, despite which sufficient evidence had not been developed to bring criminal action.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 122/91. Case of Mr. Hector Rene Espinoza Flores et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 25 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because although it is true that the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against two public servants, it is also true that the judge declined to issue these orders and was upheld by the appeals court.

—Recommendation 123/91. Case of the disappearance of newsman Martin Heredia Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made pursuant to the preliminary inquiry begun into the disappearance.

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Veracruz reported that it had asked all of wardens of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Centers around the country to cooperate in locating the aggrieved party. To the same end a photograph of the missing man was sent to all attorney general's offices around the country.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 124/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Yanez Molina. It was sent to the citizens governor of the State of Mexico, governor of the State of Guerrero, and chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Guerrero on 25 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by all three.

—Recommendation 125/91. Case of Mr. David Cardenas Rueda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because a decision pursuant to the preliminary inquiry begun into the cause of death of the aggrieved party has yet to be made.

This recommendation was issued more than a year and a half ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 126/91. Case of the incident of 7 November 1991 on "La Vibora" plains, Municipality of Tlalixcoyan, Veracruz. It was sent to the secretary of national defense and to the attorney general of the republic on 6 December 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by both.

—Recommendation 127/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chetumal, State of Quintana Roo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 11 December 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 128/91. Case of the Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 11 December 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because it has been confirmed that there is still overpopulation; that the isolation areas lack artificial light, and that 63 percent of the inmates are not engaged in some sort of work.

—Recommendation 129/91. Case of the Observation and Orientation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the State of Tlaxcala. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 16 December 1991. The Fourth Semiannual

Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 130/91. Case of Messrs. Nilo Maria Batista Ocampo Beebe and Michael Roger Beebe. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 16 December 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 131/91. Case of the Mexicali Public Jail in the State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 18 December 1991. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part because the overcrowding has yet to be eliminated and the workshops in the prison have yet to be outfitted.

—Recommendation 1/92. Case of citizen Salvador Valero Saucedo et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 10 January 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 2/92. Case of citizen Mario Valles Aponte. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 10 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full, inasmuch as the First Unitary Court of the 10th Circuit, whose seat is in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, in ruling on the appeal filed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, upheld the writ in which the first district judge in that state declined to issue an arrest warrant for Roberto Ramirez and Cruz Miguel Villanueva Garcia.

—Recommendation 3/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers of North and South Nezahualcoyotl, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because at the Neza South Center the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the overpopulation problems have yet to be resolved; work and training have yet to be established in both centers, and in the Neza North Center the expansion work has yet to be completed.

—Recommendation 4/92. Case of Mr. Weigdo Roux Ruiz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 16 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 5/92. Case of Mr. Jose Isabel Lona Morales. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the undersecretary of population and migratory services of the Interior Secretariat on 17 January 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by both of them.

—Recommendation 6/92. Case of the December 1991 incident inside the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 20 January 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 7/92. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 27 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part since, although it is true that according to the report from the special prosecutor handling the case, Daniel Estrella, the presumed perpetrators of the probable murder of Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez are already in prison, the investigation must continue so as to clarify whether any mastermind was involved. In this regard, the feeling is that Antonio Nogueda Carbajal, the then director of the State Judicial Police, must be prosecuted.

—Recommendation 8/92. Case of Mr. Arturo Mendoza Rangel, an inmate at the Morelos Regional Prison in Cosamaloapan in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 27 January 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 9/92. Case of Mr. Elias Mario Medina Valenzuela. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 27 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge in the city of Durango for Atanasio and Manuel Alaco Renteria, the alleged murderers of Mr. Medina Valenzuela, has yet to be served.

—Recommendation 10/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Queretaro, State of Queretaro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Queretaro on 29 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 11/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center located in the Municipality of Koben, State of Campeche. It was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche on 29 January 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part since work activities organized by the center have yet to be instituted.

—Recommendation 12/92. Case of citizen Maria Alicia Sanchez Cortes and five codefendants. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 3 February 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 13/92. Case of the murder of newsman Victor Manuel Oropeza Contreras. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the attorney general of the republic on 7 February 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in part by both.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the findings of the investigations into the hypotheses concerning the potential perpetrators and masterminds of the murder of doctor and newsman Victor Manuel Oropeza Contreras have yet to be seen.

It bears emphasizing that although it is true that in preliminary inquiry number 3631/992 criminal action was brought against 11 public servants with the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Oaxaca for the crimes of abuse of authority, breaking and entering, assault and battery, threats, and false statements, it is also true that the third criminal-court judge of the Bravos District, whose seat is in Ciudad Juarez and to whom the inquiry was submitted, issued an arrest warrant on 14 July 1992 only for Felipe Pando Jacques and Antonio Navarrete Perez for the crime of abuse of authority and for Martin Corral for the crime of breaking and entering, declining to issue warrants for the other public servants. The warrants have not been executed.

This recommendation is also regarded as complied with in part by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic because although it is true that the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against four public servants with a request for arrest warrants, it is also true that the warrants were denied, with the denial upheld on appeal. Accordingly, the National Commission feels that it is important to investigate the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the pertinent preliminary inquiry, so as to ascertain whether he is liable for negligence or misrepresentation.

—Recommendation 14/92. Case of the failure to constitute the State Arbitration Court in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 7 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 15/92. Case of citizen Artemio Hernandez Benitez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 11 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 16/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca and to the president of the Congress of that state on 11 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the Oaxaca State Government and as complied with in part by the president of that state's Congress.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the accountability of the mayor and city manager of the Municipal Government of San Francisco Calihuala, Silacayoapan, Oaxaca has yet to be determined. This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

The National Commission was surprised by the response from the State Legislature on 27 April 1993, in which it noted that it lacked any background information on this matter. The files of the CNDH contain copies of all the communiques that this National Commission sent to the Office of President of the State Congress on this case.

The National Commission for Human Rights feels that in connection with this recommendation the authorities have not only been negligent but also altogether inconsiderate of and disrespectful towards the National Commission.

—Recommendation 17/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Zacatecas, State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 11 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because educational and work activities have yet to be instituted and machinery has yet to be installed in the workshops.

—Recommendation 18/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Durango, Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 11 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because drug- and narcotics-trafficking has yet to be eradicated; the beating, mistreatment, and intimidation of inmates has yet to be stopped; groups exercising authority and privileges have yet to be abolished; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; most of the inmates have yet to be included in work and educational activities, and the authorities have yet to assume control over the center and over family and intimate visits.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 19/92. Case of Mr. Jaime Ruiz Cervantes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 12 February. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 20/92. Case of the "Venustiano Carranza" Social Rehabilitation Center in Tepic, State of Nayarit. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 12 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because sufficient work activities for the inmates remain to be established and steps still need to be taken so that most of the inmates no longer sleep on the floor.

—Recommendation 21/92. Case of the piece of land called "La Pedrera," located in the Municipality of Guadalcazar, San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the secretary of urban development and ecology and to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 19 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the secretary of social development inasmuch as the additional information requested from the firm Residuos Industriales, S.A. de C.V. ("La Pedrera," San Luis Potosi) has yet to be analyzed in an effort to ascertain whether it should be granted authorization to install and operate an industrial-waste confinement site. As for the state governor, there is no evidence that he is discharging the functions of monitoring and control that state law mandates in this connection. Nor is there evidence that an exhaustive search has begun to locate the industrial-waste sites in the state which do not meet pertinent legal requirements and that, if there are any, penalties have been applied; nor that efforts have been made in the state to publicize the advantages of industrial-waste confinement sites.

—Recommendation 22/92. Case of the workers at the Ford Motor Company. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 19 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part. The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico originally reported on the ruling issued by the Second Collegiate Court of the Second Circuit to the effect that federal law protects Mr. Hector Uriarte Martinez against the arrest warrant issued for him.

The basic purpose of this recommendation is to apprehend Mr. Uriarte Martinez, who is presumed responsible for the murder of Cleto Nigno Urbina and other crimes during an incident at the Ford Motor Company on 8 January 1990.

When the Second Collegiate Court of the Second Circuit issued an amparo ruling, the recommendation became inapplicable because the arrest warrant in question could no longer be served.

Nevertheless, on 21 May 1993 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico reported that a new arrest warrant had been issued for the suspect by the lower criminal-court judge in Cuautitlan, State of Mexico. This information makes it clear that the point in this recommendation that remains to be complied with is the apprehension of Uriarte Martinez.

—Recommendation 23/92. Case of the Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 24 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because medications and treatments for the inmates have yet to be made available; work and educational opportunities have not yet been expanded for the entire inmate population; areas for intimate visits have yet to be assigned; the prison regulations have yet to be spelled out, and teaching materials have yet to be acquired.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 24/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Los Mochis in the State of Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 25 February 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 25/92. Case of the Chihuahua Penitentiary in the city of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 25 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because educational and work activities for the inmates have yet to be expanded, and the overpopulation problem has yet to be solved.

—Recommendation 26/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 25 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; overcrowding remains to be reduced; the technical studies needed to perform the clinical-criminological classification remain to be conducted, and work activities have yet to be expanded for the entire inmate population.

—Recommendation 27/92. Case of Messrs. Miguel Ramirez Paramo and Jorge Navarrete Ramirez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 27

February 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 28/92. Case of Mr. Hector Puente Lomelin. It was sent to the citizens governor of the State of Jalisco, attorney general of the republic, and attorney general for the Federal District on 27 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the attorney general for the Federal District.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the citizens governor of the State of Jalisco and the attorney general of the republic. With regard to the state governor, preliminary inquiry number 19210/89 has yet to be completed; the procedural steps needed to identify suspects have yet to be taken; whatever common crimes were committed remain to be classified, and, if appropriate, jurisdiction has yet to be transferred to the attorney general's office that in the governor's judgment ought to conduct the inquiry in question. In addition, the arrest warrant issued for Eufrosina Sevilla Robles for the crime of kidnapping has yet to be served.

As for the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the arrest warrant issued for Javier Orozco Orozco has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 29/92. Case of Mrs. Yolanda Guzman Martinez and Messrs. Jose Alfredo Luna Lozano, Isidro Luna Ramos, and J. Refugio Ontiveros Guzman. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 28 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because arrest warrants have yet to be issued and served against Gilberto Sanchez Baltazar and Alfredo Blanco Hernandez, agents of the Judicial Police of that state, for the crimes of assault and battery, abuse of authority, and unlawful detention, and against Jesus Garcia Monroy for the crimes of unlawful detention and abuse of authority. In addition, their administrative accountability has yet to be determined.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 30/92. Case of Mr. Enrique Fortanell Alcantara. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 28 February 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the disappearance of Mr. Fortanell Alcantara remains to be cleared up, and, if appropriate, the individuals suspected of having committed crimes against his person and property have yet to be arrested.

—Recommendation 31/92. Case of citizens Jose Malaquias Sanchez Castillo and Braulio Gonzalez Perales. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 28 February 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 32/92. Case of Messrs. Enoc Escobar Ramos and Joaquin Santana Heredia Moreno. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the attorney general of the republic on 2 March 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the governor of the State of Mexico.

The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as although the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against three public servants by way of an arrest warrant, for reasons of jurisdiction that have not been resolved the federal justice system has not ruled whether the arrest warrants requested should be issued.

—Recommendation 33/92. Case of Messrs. Ramon Rafael Barrientos Castaneda and Jose Miguel Barrientos Castaneda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 3 March 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 34/92. Case of the Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 4 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial remain to be separated from those already convicted; overcrowding has yet to be eliminated; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the installation work has yet to be completed in the infirmary; the medical equipment remains to be improved, and the inmates have yet to be prevented from possessing weapons and drugs.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 35/92. Case of Mr. Rodolfo Gallardo Robert. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 6 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against six public servants by way of a request for an arrest warrant, which was issued for Gustavo Manterola Morales but has not to date been served. Arrest warrants were not issued in the five other cases, and this decision was upheld on appeal.

—Recommendation 36/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Puebla, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 10March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; payments for certain services have yet to be stopped; the percentage of inmates at work remains to be increased; drug and alcohol trafficking has yet to be eradicated; penalties in accordance with prison regulations have yet to be applied; the necessary measures remain to be taken so that mental patients do not live alongside the rest of the inmates, and proper legal action remains to be taken against the individual responsible for the arrest of minor Arnulfo Urrutia Zacarias.

—Recommendation 37/92. Case of the Preventive Center in Zinapecuaro, Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the medical area has yet to be staffed and stocked with medications and medical care rendered free of charge, and work activities have yet to be made available to more inmates.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 38/92. Case of Observation and Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 11 March 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 39/92. Case of Mr. Amir Aboud Sattar. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 17 March 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 40/92. Case of citizen Ramon Cervantes Verastegui. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 19 March 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 41/92. Case of members of the "Piedra Ancha" ejido in Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 19 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because preliminary inquiry 164/89 was submitted after having been consolidated with number 384/88 and, consequently, there was no accountability whatsoever on the part of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in conducting it.

—Recommendation 42/92. Case of Mr. William Dario Kerguelen Pinilla. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 20 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part, since the arrest warrant for Graciela Ruiz Rios has not been executed.

—Recommendation 43/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Leon, State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 23 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the inmate overcrowding at the center has yet to be relieved, and the clinical-criminological classification remains to be performed.

—Recommendation 44/92. Case of the Regional Prison at Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 24March 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 45/92. Case of citizens Gregorio Medina Diaz and Esperanza Orellana Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan and to the chairman of the National Banking Commission on 24March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with unsatisfactorily by the chairman of the National Banking Commission and complied with in part by the state governor.

This recommendation is still regarded as complied with in part by the state governor because a decision has yet to be made in the administrative accountability proceeding began against the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the outside investigators of the Office of the Attorney General for the State, and the experts who were involved in conducting preliminary inquiry 44/991-III, and the accountability of Emilio Solorzano Solis, the director of the State Public Real Estate Registry, has yet to be ascertained.

—Recommendation 46/92. Case of citizen Martha Elena Varella Listhwan. It was sent to the secretary of commerce and industrial development and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal

District on 24 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District. As for the secretary of commerce and industrial development, it bears clarifying that the Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full. Later, the decision was made to classify it in the Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, as not accepted because the administrative penalty imposed on notary public number four of the Federal District, Maria Esther Garcia Alvarez, on 2 September 1992 was revoked on 15 October 1992 by the General Directorate of Development and Internal Commerce of the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development.

On 6 May 1993 a communication was received from the secretary of commerce; it contained a document sent to the president of the College of Notaries Public of the Federal District removing him from his post for having led the aforementioned secretary into error. It is thus clear that the responsibility for failure to accept the recommendation lies with the president of the College of Notaries Public.

—Recommendation 47/92. Case of citizen Iztaccihuatl Arriaga de Hernandez. It was sent to the delegate of the Department of the Federal District in Venustiano Carranza on 24 March 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 48/92. Case of Mr. Alejandro Cordero de Benito. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 24 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for two public servants has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 49/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center of Puerto Vallarta in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 24 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because work and educational activities remain to be promoted; a library has yet to be established and books and newspapers allowed to be brought in; an area for intimate visits remains to be set aside; guards remain to be hired; training courses remain to be offered, and correspondence has yet to be opened in the presence of the inmates.

—Recommendation 50/92. Case of Quijano Santoyo brothers, Hector Ignacio, Jaime Mauro, and Erick Dante. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 24 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued for Jaime Julio Rivera Martinez, Juan Manuel Laurents Ayala, Arturo Sanchez Vazquez, Guadalupe Garcia Martinez, Carlos Javier Davila Cano, and Eduardo Baca Torres have yet to be executed.

It bears noting that on 23 April 1993 the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic asked the Government of the United States of America, through the Foreign Relations Secretariat, to extradite the aforementioned former public servants.

—Recommendation 51/92. Case of Messrs. Francisco and Ignacio Zaragoza Mora. It was sent to the secretary of finance and public credit and to the chairman of the National Banking Commission on 26 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full by the secretary of finance and public credit and complied with in part by the chairman of the National Banking Commission.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the chairman of the commission reported that he was refraining from beginning administrative proceedings against the officials of the Banco Mexicano Somex, S.A. because within the pertinent proceedings and for the reasons set forth in them the courts had imposed a fine and ordered the coercive measure of arresting said officials.

—Recommendation 52/92. Case of the incident on 25 January 1992 in the community of Trinidad, Yaveo, District of Choapan, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because Francisco Feliciano Galvan, the former State Preventive Police agent who is suspected of murdering Mr. Tomas Diego Garcia, has yet to be located.

—Recommendation 53/92. Case of citizen Alejandro Jose Rangel Montes de Oca. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 27March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the disappearance of Mr. Alejandro Jose Montes de Oca.

—Recommendation 54/92. Case of citizen Vicente Molina Amador. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 27 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Office of the Attorney General for the State reported that the internal administrative inquiry begun into the State Judicial Police agents did not find them guilty of the charges that the aggrieved party, Vicente Molina Amador, had made against them.

—Recommendation 55/92. Case of Mr. Juan Covarrubias Vazquez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 27 March 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 56/92. Case of Mr. Hugo Zarate Canseco. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 21 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Attorney General's Office reported that a decision had been reached not to bring criminal action pursuant to the preliminary inquiry, inasmuch as the actions of the agents of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office did not harm the complainant, besides which he was arrested on the charges that his codefendant made against him. The National Commission, after reviewing the evidence submitted by the Attorney General's Office, concurs with its conclusions.

—Recommendation 57/92. Case of Mr. Hector Manuel Orozco Martinez. It was sent to the citizens attorney general of the republic, governor of the State of Chihuahua, and mayor of Parral, Chihuahua on 21 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic because an arrest warrant remains to be served; as complied with in part by the mayor of Parral, Chihuahua inasmuch as the presumed accountability of the individual serving as warden of the Municipal Public Jail at the time the aggrieved party entered it has not yet been determined; and as complied with in full by the governor of the State of Chihuahua because on 21 May 1992 it was reported that an administrative penalty had been applied in the form of a written reprimand to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who improperly shelved the preliminary inquiry in question when he should have disqualified himself and sent it to the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office.

—Recommendation 58/92. Case of Mr. Joaquin Capetillo Santana or Joaquin Gallegos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 21April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the preliminary inquiries opened into the public servants at the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in the State of Tabasco and the officials at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Villahermosa, Tabasco have yet to be completed.

—Recommendation 59/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Apatzingan, State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 22 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial remain to be separated from those already convicted; prison regulations have yet to be issued; the remodeling work remains to be done; overcrowding has yet to be ended; toilets have yet to be installed in the holding-cell area; sufficient medical and technical personnel remain to be hired; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be established, and areas remain to be assigned for family and intimate visits.

—Recommendation 60/92. Case of the members of the members of the "Ola Naranja Athletic Club" in Zacatecas. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 April 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 61/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Celaya in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 23 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial remain to be separated from those already convicted and certain inmates have yet to be prevented from exercising authority.

—Recommendation 62/92. Case of the Rio Verde District Jail in San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 23 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be established; telephone service has yet to be installed; the medical service has yet to be staffed and stocked with medications, and work and educational activities remain to be made available in the women's area.

—Recommendation 63/92. Case of the murder of Mr. Benito Hernandez Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 24 April 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 64/92. Case of Mr. Camerino Bernal Muezo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 65/92. Case of citizen Prisca Ascensio Diaz (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual

Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the Special Investigating Commission of the Notaries Council of the State of Puebla has yet to rule on the investigation into the conduct of Hermilio Rivero Carballo, notary public number one in the city of Puebla.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 66/92. Case of Mr. Manuel Felix Uzeta and Mrs. Maria de Jesus Gil de Felix. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued by the fourth lower-court judge in Culiacan, Sinaloa for Javier Rivas Aguirre, the alleged murdered, remains to be served, and the investigation to ascertain the possible accountability of the public servants, for failure to execute the warrant, has yet to be opened and concluded.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 67/92. Case of citizen Francisco Javier Zarate Briseno. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that administrative penalties had been imposed on the public servants who were involved in the incident and that a decision not to bring criminal action had been reached in the preliminary inquiry begun into four agents of the Federal Judicial Police. The National Commission agrees with these actions.

—Recommendation 68/92. Case of Mr. Humberto Sarkis Mazcorta. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 24 April 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22September 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 69/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Nogales, Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; prison regulations remain to be disseminated; new dormitories remain to be built; the installations must still be maintained; privileges have yet to be stopped; work and educational activities have yet to be made available to the entire inmate population; subordination among inmates still needs to be prevented; the privacy of inmates' correspondence has yet to be respected, and the introduction, sale, and consumption of narcotics still need to be investigated and, if appropriate, the Public Prosecutor's Office called in.

—Recommendation 70/92. Case of the Municipal Public Jail in San Carlos Yautepec, State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; prison regulations remain to be disseminated; work and educational activities still need to be made available to inmates, and plumbing has yet to be installed.

—Recommendation 71/92. Case of Messrs. Esteban Blancas Garcia and Agustin Villegas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 24 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be reached in the administrative proceeding of accountability begun into the violations that the agents of the Judicial Police who were involved in the incident committed. The arrest warrants issued for Juan Manuel Martinez Sarabia and Alberto Garcia Resendiz also remain to be served, and finally, a decision has yet to be made in the severance of preliminary inquiry SC/5711/92-05 concerning the involvement of Alejandro Gonzalez Romero.

—Recommendation 72/92. Case of Mr. Eduardo Urias Limon. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 27 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full owing to the blatant lack of interest shown by the aggrieved party, who refused to file a complaint, and inasmuch as the Attorney General's Office proved that it had made the arrest in a public thoroughfare, not in the aggrieved party's place of work.

—Recommendation 73/92. Case of Messrs. Ramon Castro Albores, Octavio Castro Albores et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 27 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chiapas reported that arrest warrants had been issued for and served on Alfonso Garcia Molina, Silvestre Gallegos

Garcia, Luis Antonio Toledo Cruz, Mario Magdaleno Gumeta, and Cristobal Gomez Tahualari on charges that they abused their authority.

—Recommendation 74/92. Case of citizens Santos Manuel Hernandez Torres, Juan Emilio Hernandez Torres, Elias Martinez Trevino, Agustin Flores Macias, et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 27 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the arrest warrants issued by the seventh district judge in Reynosa, Tamaulipas for former public servants Rodrigo Monforte Cruz, Ismael Cantu Lara, Gustavo Hernandez Cortes, and Jose Luis Torres Borunda have been executed.

—Recommendation 75/92. Case of Mr. Victor Manuel Frutes Salas. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 27 April 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 76/92. Case of Mr. Angel Gaytan Cortes et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 28 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part inasmuch as although the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against five public servants by way of a request for an arrest warrant, for reasons of jurisdiction that have not yet been resolved the federal justice system has not ruled whether the arrest warrants requested should be issued.

—Recommendation 77/92. Case of Mr. Rosendo Garcia Miguel. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 29 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because 28 arrest warrants issued for the suspects in the murder of Rosendo Garcia Miguel have yet to be served.

In addition, the governor of the State of Oaxaca has reported that six arrest warrants were served on suspects implicated in the incident.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 78/92. Case of Mr. Edgar Vivanco Manjarrez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 April 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made on the appeal filed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office against the refusal to issue an arrest warrant for Jose Laureano Cibrian, and the arrest warrants issued for Adrian Sanchez Montes, Mario Uribe Monzon, and Roberto Lopez Zavala have yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 79/92. Case of citizen Francisco Dominguez Espino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 30 April 1992. The Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22September 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part by the governor of Michoacan.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the administrative proceeding of accountability remains to be opened and concluded in an effort to ascertain the offenses that Captain Gerardo Ruiz Linares, the then warden of the Social Rehabilitation Center in that state, committed, and the pertinent preliminary inquiry remains to be conducted and a decision pursuant to it made.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 80/92. Case of citizen Jose Juan Perez Castillo, an inmate at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Puebla, Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 4 May 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 81/92. Case of the Guardianship Institute for Juvenile Delinquents in Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 4 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because a comprehensive training program for staff has not been established, and construction has not been completed on the workshop areas.

—Recommendation 82/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Pacho Viejo in the city of Xalapa, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 6 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the prison regulations remain to be disseminated; action has not yet been taken against the guards accused of mistreating inmates; there are reports that illegal payments continue, and the unhygienic and degrading searches of visitors have not been halted.

—Recommendation 83/92. Case of minor Usbaldo Urgel Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 6 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report continues to regard it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued for Sigilfredo, Baldemar, Nabor, Victor, Jesus, Pablo, and Jacinto Escobedo Mendez, Raul Vicente Agustin, and Narciso de Jesus Manuel have yet to be executed.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 84/92. Case of Juvencio and Miguel Gonzalez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 6 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply from both of them.

The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of that state.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Veracruz because a decision has yet to be concerning the accountability of the public servants who unlawfully prolonged the detention of the complainants.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 85/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Uruapan in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 6 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the technical personnel needed to attend to the inmates remain to be hired, and more room still needs to be assigned for intimate visits.

—Recommendation 86/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Patzcuaro in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 6 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification remains to be performed, and a specific area still needs to be set aside for intimate visits.

—Recommendation 87/92. Case of Messrs. Amado Camacho Navarro, Rene Torres Deza, Carmen Ojeda Pineda, Jorge Ojeda Pineda, and Nicolas Chavez Castorena. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 6 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that administrative penalties had been imposed on the public servants who were involved in the incident. It also reported that criminal action had been brought against public servants Maria Elena Colonna Garcia, Francisco Ruiz Carvajal, and Araceli Gonzalez Sanchez and that the arrest warrants requested had been issued and served.

—Recommendation 88/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number One in the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 12 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; more inmates still need to be engaged in work activities; self-governance has yet to be abolished, and the area for intimate visits still requires maintenance.

—Recommendation 89/92. Case of Social Rehabilitation Center Number Two in the city of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 12 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because work and educational activities remain to be promoted, and the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed on the entire inmate population.

—Recommendation 90/92. Case of the Salvador Urbina Ejido, Municipality of Angel Albino Corzo, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 11 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the complementary technical and informational studies mentioned in the resolution of the full Agrarian Consulting Council on 23 January 1991 have not yet been completed, and the respective case file has yet to be compiled so that a definitive ruling consistent with the law can be handed down, thus resolving the conflict over the property known as "Los Alpes."

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 91/92. Case of citizens Ernesto Gallegos Hernandez, Mario Angel Rodriguez Aldaba, Rodrigo Garcia Nino, and Lucas Mota Gallegos. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 11 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as complied with in part.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the arrest warrants issued for Juan Francisco Escutia Villalobos, Teodomiro Echeverria Urrutia, and Gustavo Castrejon Aguilar have been executed.

—Recommendation 92/92. Case of the "Fortaleza de San Carlos" Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Perote, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 12 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because work activities remain to be promoted; maintenance work has yet to be done on the plumbing; self-governance and privileges have yet to be eradicated; the unhealthy isolation areas remain to be abolished, and families are still living together with inmates for up to five days at a time.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 93/92. Case of Mr. Raul Martinez Martinez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 19 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued for Javier Gamboa Juarez and Raul Morales Aranda have yet to be executed.

It bears pointing out that the arrest warrants issued for Javier or Joel Gomez Romero and Alfredo Martinez Trejo Rojas have been executed.

—Recommendation 94/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Merida, Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 19 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the prison regulations remain to be disseminated; the inmates of diminished criminal capacity have yet to be separated from inmates with infectious or contagious illnesses; work and educational activities still need to be promoted; the isolation area known as "Los Cubitos" has yet to be altogether shut down, and illegal payments have yet to end.

This recommendation was issued more than a year ago, and in light of the records in the case file concerning the evidence submitted by the authorities, the judgment is that there has been negligence in complying with it.

—Recommendation 95/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Comalcalco, Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 19 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the prison regulations have yet to be drafted; toilets have yet to be installed in the isolation areas; work and educational activities still need to be expanded; inmate Carlos Torres Falcon, who is probably mentally ill, is still in solitary confinement, and telephone service remains to be installed.

—Recommendation 96/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tulancingo in the State of Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 19 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth report regards it as complied with in full because on a follow-up visit staff of this National Commission saw that construction had been completed on the area assigned to convicted inmates and that areas had been outfitted for intimate visits.

—Recommendation 97/92. Case of the San Luis Potosi State Penitentiary Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 20 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the clinical-criminological classification remains to be performed; sufficient beds and blankets have yet to be made available to the inmates, and the area for intimate visits must still be built.

—Recommendation 98/92. Case of the District Jail of Ciudad Valles in the State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 20 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the prison regulations have yet to be disseminated; the reception area still requires maintenance; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be established; work, educational, and recreational activities still need to be promoted in the men's and women's areas, and sufficient resources must still be provided to the medical area.

—Recommendation 99/92. Case of Mr. Dionisio Santiago Arteaga. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 20 May 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 100/92. Case of the ejido members and small landowners in the municipalities of Cardenas, Cunduacan, Comalcalco, Paraiso, and others in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the citizens secretaries of urban development and ecology, health, and fisheries, to the director general of Pemex, and to the governor of the State of Tabasco. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part in view of how all of the authorities and agencies involved have done their part. In an effort to coordinate action and optimize the use of resources of all kinds to solve the problem, an Inter-Institutional Commission (CIAR-100-92) was established; it is chaired by the governor of the State of Tabasco and an executive member who coordinates all activities aimed at compliance with the recommendation. This National Commission was told that so far this Inter-Institutional Commission has reached agreements with about 2,650 producers who have been hurt by the salinity of the marshy area and has paid 1,007 of them. As for the remaining affected parties, who to date have not accepted the promises of payment by the commission, the National Assets Appraisal Commission (CABIN) began on 3May 1993 to conduct the necessary studies through the staff that it sent into the affected zones so that they can be compensated in whatever amounts these studies may indicate. Problems have, however, arisen as to the manner of implementing the agreements. In this regard, the National Commission has attended various meetings with the authorities and the affected parties and has traveled several times to the State of Tabasco, in both these cases as an observer. It was reported that the Secretariat of Social Development is conducting an environmental renewal study that will conclude in August of this year and on the basis of which measures will be taken to decide on appropriate action in the "Bocas de Panteones" and "Boca de Tupilco" areas so as to prevent salt water from seeping into the marsh system. The rest of the points in the recommendation are being put into effect.

—Recommendation 101/92. Case of the residents of the Nicolas Bravo and Guadalupe Hidalgo colonias [urban community] in Tehuacan, Puebla. It was sent to the secretary of urban development and ecology and to the mayor of Tehuacan, Puebla on 22 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because to date the Secretariat of Social Development (previously SEDUE) has yet to decide whether the companies "Industrial Exportadora FAMIAN, S.A. de C.V." and "Acabados y Terminados de Maquila, S.A. de C.V." should continue in operation in the same location and has yet to inform them of the additional requirements that they must meet and of the arrangements for monitoring their operations so that they comply with existing regulations, especially as concerns their discharges of wastewater and the safety of their facilities. As for the mayor, environmental monitoring and oversight are still pending; action must continue to be taken so that the sewer system operates properly and so that coordination agreements can be signed with the Secretariat of Social Development in the area of ecological balance and environmental protection.

—Recommendation 102/92. Case of Mrs. Natalia Apodaca and 33 others. It was sent to the citizens secretary of urban development and ecology and of agriculture and water resources and to the governor of the State of Sonora on 22 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the Sonora State Government has yet to submit evidence concerning the monitoring of epidemiological studies on the residents of the Yaqui Valley. The Secretariat of Social Development (previously SEDUE) has yet to conduct an investigation into environmental conditions and the impact on water, soil, and crop contamination in the Yaqui Valley, besides which there is no evidence of the actions that the Intersecretarial Coordinating Group has taken concerning the use of insecticides, fertilizers, and toxic substances.

The Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources has yet to complete the studies on the regulation, oversight, and handling of pesticides by its branch in the State of Sonora.

—Recommendation 103/92. Case of "La Mesa" State Penitentiary in the city of Tijuana, Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 22 May 1992. The Fourth Semiannual Report for the period December 1991-June 1992 reported it as in time for a reply.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial must still be separated from those already convicted; work on Tecate Prison has yet to be completed; work and educational activities must still be promoted; the facilities still require maintenance; the trafficking and consumption of drugs and alcohol have yet to be halted; underage children have yet to be transferred to institutions specifically for them and mental patients to psychiatric institutions; privileges have yet to be abolished and medications and medical equipment have yet to be furnished; individuals have yet to be prevented from remaining in the center without legal grounds; prison regulations still need to be published, and intimate visits are still not taking place in the appropriate area.

—Recommendation 104/92. Case of Mr. Jose Alfonso Aldana Becerra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the same state on 2 May 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Mexico because the arrest warrant issued by the second criminal-court judge of Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico for Rafael Sanchez Cruz has yet to be served; the disappearance of Mr. Jose Alfonso Aldana

Becerra remains to be solved, and the administrative proceedings against Ricardo Rocha Perez have yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 105/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center of the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 10 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because arbitrary penalties remain to be halted and the Interdisciplinary Technical Council must still intervene in the cases in which an inmate is accused of an infraction; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be conducted; physical and verbal mistreatment has yet to be halted, and mental patients must as yet be transferred to specialized institutions.

—Recommendation 106/92. Case of Tecoman Municipal Jail in Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 10 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because medical care and medications have yet to be made available; female guards and security personnel have yet to be hired; areas for family and intimate visits have yet to be designated, and certain inmates have yet to be prevented from imposing disciplinary penalties on others.

—Recommendation 107/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Mazatlan, Sinaloa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 10 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because psychiatric care has yet to be made available to probable mental patients; privacy has yet to be provided for intimate visits; prison authorities have yet to administer and control it fully; and agreements have yet to be signed with private companies to organize and promote work activities.

—Recommendation 108/92. Case of Mr. Abenamar Gallegos Broca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 10 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the preliminary inquiry opened into Mr. Felix de la Cruz Ruiz in connection with the incident cited in the recommendation has yet to be completed.

—Recommendation 109/92. Case of the Nucamendi Barradas family. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full as the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico reported that Sergio Octaviano Aldana Hernandez and Juan Manzur Chavez, the Mexico State Judicial Police agents who are charged with abusing their authority, and Julio Cortes Hernandez, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who is charged with the crime of failure to perform functions of public office, have voluntarily appeared before the authorities. Consequently, the arrest warrants issued for them have been executed.

—Recommendation 110/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Pachuca in the State of Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 15 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the areas for intimate visits have yet to be outfitted, and work and educational activities remain to be promoted in a systematic manner.

—Recommendation 111/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Manzanillo, Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 15 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as the Interdisciplinary Technical Council remains to be established; training programs have yet to be developed for security personnel and guards; areas still need to be outfitted for women and inmates on trial, and suitable areas have yet to be set aside for family and intimate visits.

—Recommendation 112/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Yuriria, Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 15 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations remain to be drafted; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council remains to be established: the toilets at the center still need maintenance; free medical care has yet to be provided; tools and materials still need to be furnished for work activities, and educational activities have yet to be publicized.

—Recommendation 113/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center of the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 15 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because the inmates standing trial have been separated from those already convicted; prison regulations have been made known to staff, inmates, and visitors; the clinical-criminological classification has been performed; maintenance has been conducted on center facilities; medications have been made available, and chronically ill inmates have been given appropriate treatment.

—Recommendation 114/92. Case of Mr. Alejandro Zapata Guerrero. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 19 June 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 115/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Eligio Cantoriano et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 19 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as a final ruling has yet to be made known on the amparo action filed by Antonio Cortazar Maldonado, Cuenca, Tomas Diaz Cervantes, Juan Onofre Delgado, Lucio Manuel Perez Romero, Aaron Facundo Perez Mena, Irineo Salgado Bahena, and Nicolas Moreno Martinez, inasmuch as the first district judge in the State of Morelos granted a temporary stay of the disputed action, an arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge of the First State Judicial District for the aforementioned individuals. As for German Erazo Camacho, for whom the abovementioned judge also issued an arrest warrant, a federal court has granted an amparo according him the protection of the federal justice system.

—Recommendation 116/92. Case of Messrs. Martin Mario Gerardo Alcantara Ontiveros and Hernan Munoz Munoz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 23 June 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 117/92. Case of Mrs. Ana Delia Escarcega Herrera. It was sent to the secretary of health on 23 June 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With the 136 Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 118/92. Case of Mrs. Esperanza Herrera Galeana (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz on 26June 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Veracruz.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of Veracruz since preliminary inquiry 1931/992, which was opened into the public servants who were involved in the incident referred to in the Recommendation, was ordered shelved. This National Commission does not agree with this decision and has thus urged the Office of the Attorney General for that State to continue conducting whatever procedural steps are necessary to shed light on the incident.

—Recommendation 119/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Penjamo, Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 26June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; maintenance remains to be performed on the dormitories, and areas have yet to be outfitted for family and intimate visits.

—Recommendation 120/92. Case of citizen Blanca Georges Cabera, a female inmate at the "Juan Fernandez Albarran" Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 30 June 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full because it was reported that the investigation conducted failed to produce convincing evidence that the guards mentioned in the recommendation were in any way responsible. Nevertheless, in order to prevent the continued presence of these female guards alongside the women inmates who accused them from causing conflicts that could jeopardize peaceful coexistence in the prison, the guards were transferred to various other establishments and inmate Blanca Georges to Texcoco Prison.

—Recommendation 121/92. Case of the Canatlan Municipal Jail in the State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 8 July 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have not yet been separated from those already convicted; prison regulations have not yet been issued; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has not been established; the privacy of correspondence is still being violated; neither educational nor work activities are available; the dormitories are not being maintained, and there is no lighting there yet; medical care has yet to be made available, and areas for intimate and family visits are not yet in place; the authorities are not in full control of the prison; improper payments are being made, and conditions are unsanitary.

—Recommendation 122/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Santiago Papasquiaro, State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 8 July 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; prison regulations remain to be issued; telephone service remains to be installed; work and educational activities still need to be promoted, and the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be established.

—Recommendation 123/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center of the Judicial District of Temascaltepec, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 July 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the prison regulations remain to be issued; medical care has yet to be improved, and work activities have yet to be made available to the entire inmate population.

—Recommendation 124/92. Case of citizen Maria del Refugio Valenzuela Castro. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 20July 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because arrest warrants have yet to be issued for and, if appropriate, served on the Judicial agents who were involved in the arrest of Mr. Saul Beltran Leyva.

—Recommendation 125/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center for Adults in Huauchinango, State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 4 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 126/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chilapa, State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 4 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 127/92. Case of the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo, State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 4 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as it has been verified that the clinical-criminological classification has been performed; the prison regulations have been issued and made known; sufficient water is available, and medical care is being offered.

—Recommendation 128/92. Case of the Putla de Guerrero Municipal Jail in Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 4 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as psychiatric care has yet to be made available to mental patients; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and made known; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council still needs to be established; the steering committee has yet to be disbanded and the inmates prevented from exercising authority; the dormitories have yet to be furnished and a maintenance program for them started, and work and educational activities have yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 129/92. Case of the Cuicutlan, Oaxaca Municipal Jail. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 4 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the following have yet to be done: the prison regulations disseminated; medical and dental care standardized and medications made available; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council established; work and educational activities expanded; the steering committee disbanded; the inmates prevented from performing disciplinary functions and exercising authority; the inmates standing trial separated from those already convicted, and maintenance work begun.

—Recommendation 130/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Chilpancingo, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial still need to be separated from those already convicted; the problem of inmate overcrowding in the dormitories has yet to be resolved, since the construction of a new one has just begun; work and educational activities have yet to be promoted among the inmate population, and an observation and classification area has yet to be created.

—Recommendation 131/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Sultepec, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 5 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full since on a follow-up visit personnel from this National Commission verified that work and training activities were being promoted.

—Recommendation 132/92. Case of the Santiago Juxtlahuaca Municipal Jail in the State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 6 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the medical and dental services have yet to be standardized and sufficient medications still need to be made available; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to begin activities; work and educational activities have yet to be scheduled; the inmates standing trial still need to be separated from those already convicted; the steering committee has yet to be disbanded, and the inmates have yet to be stopped from discharging command functions.

—Recommendation 133/92. Case of Mr. Nicolas Chavez Castorena, an inmate at the "Lic. Juan Fernandez Albarran" Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in the Municipality of Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 6 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the evidence submitted by the governor of the state shows that Maximino Aguilar Lopez and Miguel Angel Cruz Ortiz, security personnel, have been investigated in connection with the mistreatment of the complainant and that these public servants have been temporarily suspended and assigned elsewhere. In addition, the necessary steps have been taken by appointing security personnel attached to the administration itself so that they are permanently assigned to the prison to prevent any further such mistreatment of the inmates. Finally, the director of prevention and social rehabilitation reported that Nicolas Chavez Castorena was released on 14 July 1992.

—Recommendation 134/92. Case of Mr. Julian Albino Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 6 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 40/987, the separate components of which are investigating the alleged accountability of Pedro Rosales Hernandez, Valentin Perez Carmona, Luis Perez Ruiz, Florian Jimenez, Joel Ordonez, Rodolfo Juarez, and any others who may prove responsible for the murder of Mr. Julian Albino Hernandez.

—Recommendation 135/92. Case of citizens Francisco Morales Gomez, Luis Morales Vazquez, Roberto Lopez Morales, Josefino Olea Morales, Gregorio Lopez Lopez, and Lucas Morales Cortes, natives of San Francisco Higos, Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 7 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the identity of the individuals who murdered Messrs. Francisco Morales Gomez, Luis Morales Vazquez, Roberto Lopez Morales, Josefino Olea Morales, Gregorio

Lopez Lopez, and Lucas Morales Cortes has not been determined in spite of the instructions that the state attorney general has issued.

—Recommendation 136/92. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at penitentiaries in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 6August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because all of the mental patients have yet to be transferred to specialized institutions.

—Recommendation 137/92. Case of the "Rincon Novillo Ranchers Association" in the Municipality of Tonala, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 7 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 138/92. Case of citizen Jose Luis Valdez Pineda. It was sent to the federal attorney for consumers on 10 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the result of the review of the resolution issued in the internal administrative investigation has yet to be made known. The investigation concerned the potential accountability of citizens Isaac Lopez Garcia, Miguel Lopez Montoya, Ricardo Juarez Castro, Jose Ramirez Franco, Gerardo Martinez Franco, and Jorge H. Romo Martinez, state public servants.

—Recommendation 139/92. Case of minor Raul Lerma Arredondo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 10 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued by the second judge of the criminal division in the Judicial District of Mazatlan, Sinaloa for Gabino Villa Cazares and Rigoberto Higuera Haro for having probably abused their authority have yet to be served.

—Recommendation 140/92. Case of Mr. Jose Medina Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 10 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because preliminary inquiry 799/990 has yet to be completed. This inquiry was opened to shed light on the circumstances under which Mr. Jose Medina Mendez disappeared. If the investigation were to indicate that a crime had been committed, criminal action was to be brought against the person or persons allegedly responsible.

—Recommendation 141/92. Case of Mr. Jose Luis Valderrama Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 11 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the administrative and, as the case may be, criminal accountability of Mr. Jose Luis Jimenez, the court officer in the Second Civil Court in the Judicial District of Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico, has yet to be determined.

—Recommendation 142/92. Case of Mr. Jose Ignacio Murillo Guzman. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued in case 43/990 by the third criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of Morelia for Mr. Jose Maria Campos Vargas has yet to be served; he is suspected of murdering Mr. Ignacio Murillo Guzman.

—Recommendation 143/92. Case of Mr. Ignacio Hernandez Barragan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as the arrest warrant issued by the first lower criminal-court judge of the Judicial District of Apatzingan in criminal case 111/91 for Gonzalo Carranza Garcia on charges of murdering Mr. Ignacio Hernandez Barragan has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 144/92. Case of citizen Romulo Garcia Pineda. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 12 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as although the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against one public servant, for reasons of jurisdiction that have not yet been resolved the federal courts have not ruled whether the arrest warrants requested should be issued.

—Recommendation 145/92. Case of Mr. Jose Luis Huerta Galiote. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry opened into the person or persons who may prove responsible for assaulting and battering Mr. Huerta Galiote, as well as in preliminary inquiry 1675/992/D, which was begun into Licenciados Blanca Rosa Najera Vargas and Roberto Quintana Roo Prieto and medical experts Jose Mario Bautista Jimenez, Artemio Leal, and Efren Duran Aguilar.

—Recommendation 146/92. Case of Mr. Rafael Arevalo Barrientos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 12 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be reached in the preliminary inquiry begun into the incident reported by the aggrieved party.

—Recommendation 147/92. Case of Mr. Carlos Kleiman Bialostosky. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 13 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full as on 28 October 1992 the sixth lower criminal-court judge in Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico revoked the arrest warrants issued for Albert Levy Mizrahy and Susana Levy Cohen as suspects in the dispossession of Mr. Carlos Kleiman Bialostosky. On the same date they appeared voluntarily before the court and placed themselves in the custody of the judge.

—Recommendation 148/92. Case of Mr. Jose Luis Salazar Gallo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 13 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the administrative accountability proceeding opened into the public servants who were involved in the incident. Also pending is the issuance and, if appropriate, the execution of the arrest warrants arising from the criminal action brought against former public servants Jose Mario Figueroa Pena, Armando Manzo Rodriguez, and Antonio Narvaez Teran, who are suspected of abuse of authority and of assault and battery.

—Recommendation 149/92. Case of Mr. Gregorio Solis Servin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 14 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the ruling to evacuate the "El Amo" plot and turn possession of it over to the complainant has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 150/92. Case of minor Carlos Gutierrez Cosme. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Colima on 14 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the State Superior Court of Justice.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Colima inasmuch as decisions have yet to be reached in the preliminary inquiries begun into the incident mentioned in the recommendation and, consequently, concerning the alleged criminal accountability of various public servants. Lastly, the findings developed by the Special Prosecutor's Office in the investigation into the murders of Messrs. Arturo Gutierrez Suarez, Sergio Hernandez Valdominos, and minor Carlos Gutierrez Cosme have yet to be made known.

—Recommendation 151/92. Case of the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo, State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 17 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification still needs to be performed; the privileged areas have yet to disappear, and the temporary residence of relatives in the prison has yet to end.

—Recommendation 152/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of minors at the Orientation and Re-Education Council for Minors Displaying Antisocial Conduct in Tijuana, State of Baja California. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 17 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as redress has yet to be made for the harm done to minor Hugo Humberto Lopez Ledon.

—Recommendation 153/92. Case of Mr. Fernando Ortega Valdes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 17 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico reported that criminal action had been brought against six private citizens who are suspected of assaulting and battering the complainant and that the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who conducted the pertinent preliminary inquiry has been dismissed for the irregularities he committed.

—Recommendation 154/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Sabinas, State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 17 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as work activities for the inmate population are still lacking.

—Recommendation 155/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Acuna, State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 17 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as maintenance has yet to be performed on the plumbing, wiring, and water works; medical care has yet to be standardized; work activities still need to be made available to inmates; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be appointed, and training courses have yet to be offered to guards.

—Recommendation 156/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 17 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the findings of the investigations into the beating and mistreatment of the inmates have yet to be made known; training courses on human rights still need to be offered to guards; the guards have yet to be suspended while the aforementioned investigations are under way, and criminal action has yet to be brought against the public servants responsible for the beating and mistreatment.

—Recommendation 157/92. Case of Mr. Ruben Abreu Montano. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 19 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on 21January 1993 the Unitary Court of the First Circuit received in file number 628/92-I the appeal lodged by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office against the ruling of the third district criminal-court judge in the

Federal District whereby he declined to issue an arrest warrant for Santiago Castro Rodriguez, and upheld the judge's ruling.

—Recommendation 158/92. Case of Mr. Juvenal Luna Lopez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato and to the secretary of communications and transport on 19 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the secretary of communications and transport inasmuch as a decision concerning the administrative responsibility of the public servants involved has yet to be made.

The recommendation is regarded as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Guanajuato since a decision is still pending in preliminary inquiry 9/JVZ/92, which was begun into Dr. Xavier Velasco Ramos, a forensic pathologist.

—Recommendation 159/92. Case of minor Veronica Patricia Wasniowski. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Quintana Roo. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27November 1992, reported it as complied with in full by the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of that state.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of the state inasmuch as it was reported that sufficient evidence has not yet been developed to bring criminal action against the public servants who handled the incident. This National Commission does not have information on the substance and, if appropriate, the meaning of the decision reached in this preliminary inquiry.

—Recommendation 160/92. Case of Mr. Edmundo Tamayo Ortiz. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 20 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 161/92. Case of Mr. Ernesto Hernandez Nores. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 20 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the second district judge in the State of Chihuahua declined jurisdiction in favor of the fourth criminal court of common jurisdiction in Chihuahua. This National Commission will continue to follow up on its recommendation as it applies to the Chihuahua State Judiciary.

—Recommendation 162/92. Case of Mr. Miguel Angel Suarez Bolanos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 20 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge of the First State Judicial District for Crisoforo Saenz Lopez has yet to be executed, and a ruling on the severance of preliminary inquiry DH/01/92-08, as regards the involvement of public servants Gustavo Marquez Montero and Jesus Maqueda Mendoza, has yet to be made. As for the administrative proceeding begun against various public servants, a decision has yet to be concerning Juan Jose Gual Diaz, Gustavo Marquez Montero, and Jesus Maqueda Mendoza.

—Recommendation 163/92. Case of minor Edna Xochitl Lopez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 20 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the disappearance of the minor.

It bears noting that Licenciado Octavio Alberto Orellana Wiarco was appointed special prosecutor in this case. He has conducted various investigations to locate the girl in the cities of McAllen, Texas, U.S.A.; San Luis Potosi; Zacatecas; Mexico; the Federal District; Puebla; Ramos Arizpe, and Coahuila, as well as on ejidos surrounding the Laguna region.

—Recommendation 164/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cabora, State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 24 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as work activities have yet to be promoted and overcrowding has yet to be eliminated.

—Recommendation 165/92. Case of the unlawful absences of inmate Rodolfo Garcia Jimenez from the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo, Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 26August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 166/92. Case of Mr. Sergio Aguayo Quezada and Oscar Ortiz. It was sent to the general manager of the Mexican Radio and Television Corporation, S.A. de C.V. on 31 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 167/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Pedro de las Colonias in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 31 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as educational and athletic activities have yet to be regularly scheduled and work activities still need to be organized for the inmate population.

—Recommendation 168/92. Case of the District Jail for Social Rehabilitation in Tancanhuitz de los Santos, San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 31 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the jail regulations have yet to be issued; the jail has yet to be stocked with sufficient medications; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; beds and cleaning implements still need to be provided to all inmates; and ongoing, organized educational and work activities have yet to be made available to all inmates.

—Recommendation 169/92. Case of the Number Two Social Rehabilitation Center in Reynosa, State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 31 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as payments for services and the sale of alcohol and narcotics have yet to be eliminated; inmates have yet to be stopped from staying in the area for intimate visits; the inmates have yet to be allowed to file complaints, and participation in workshops still needs to be expanded.

—Recommendation 170/92. Case of the Huejotzingo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 31 August 1992. The Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as complied with in full.

—Recommendation 171/92. Case of the Municipality of San Felipe Jalpa de Diaz, Tuxtepec, State of Oaxaca. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 31 August 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as 21 arrest warrants issued by the second criminal-court judge in Tuxtepec in cases 160/991 and 198/991 have yet to be served, and the administrative proceeding of accountability has yet to open and reach a decision concerning the reasons why these arrest warrants have not been executed so that, if appropriate, disciplinary measures can be applied.

—Recommendation 172/92. Case of the Guadalupe y Calvo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 4 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations have yet to be issued; the medical care area has yet to be established; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; medical personnel and nurses have yet to be hired, and the incident of 24 June 1992 has yet to be investigated.

—Recommendation 173/92. Case of Mr. Javier Franco Juarez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 7 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the arrest warrants issued for Mario Sanchez Vazquez and Paulino Ignacio Licea Alvarez have yet to be served. It bears noting that the arrest warrants for Jorge Macias Valdepena and Carlos Davila Cano were denied, and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office has not appealed.

—Recommendation 174/92. Case of Mrs. Adriana Ornelas Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 8 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry opened into the reasons for the disappearance of the aggrieved party, and the perpetrators of the crime have yet to be indicted, if appropriate. In addition, the administrative proceeding to ascertain the name of the public servant who instructed the regional delegate of Apatzingan to send the inquiry to the Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Morelia and to investigate other public servants involved in the incident has yet to start.

—Recommendation 175/92. Case of Mr. Hipolito Rodriguez Rios and sons and minor Rafael Limon Ordaz. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 8 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the arrest warrant for five public servants has yet to be served.

—Recommendation 176/92. Case of Mr. Eduardo Hernandez Garcia. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chiapas on 10September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as not accepted inasmuch as the Honorable Plenary Session of the Superior Court deemed that the procedural delay exceeding the constitutional time period to hand down a ruling is a judicial matter. In the judgment of this National Commission, this opinion is manifestly and glaringly wrong, inasmuch as the delay in question violates the provisions of Article 20, Section VIII of the General Constitution of the Republic. Consequently, this is a violation of human rights, and therefore this National Commission has jurisdiction.

—Recommendation 177/92. Case of Mr. Cuauhtemoc Felipe Conde Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 10 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full since the arrest warrant for Marco Antonio Rosales de la Garza has already been served.

—Recommendation 178/92. Case of the Cholula Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 11 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry opened into the mistreatment of inmate Julian Gomez Coatl; a mailbox still needs to be installed in the prison, and the water system still requires maintenance.

—Recommendation 179/92. Case of the Monclova District Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 11 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part as the findings of the investigation into drug trafficking and consumption are pending; privileges and improper payments have yet to be stopped; maintenance has yet to be performed on the medical care area and it has yet to be supplied with sufficient water; workshops still need to be set up; toilets have yet to be installed in the isolation area; two inmates have yet to be psychiatrically evaluated and, if appropriate, relocated and given specialized treatment, and the inmates standing trial still need to be separated from those already convicted.

—Recommendation 180/92. Case of Mr. Hugo Santiago Galindo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the arrest warrants issued by the civil-criminal lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Jamiltepec, Oaxaca have yet to be served.

It is particularly important to emphasize that the Office of the State Attorney General reported on 25 February 1993 that an operation had been conducted in the town of San Pedro Jicayan and nearby areas belonging to Santiago Jamiltepec on 8 February of this year in an effort to serve the arrest warrants in question. Regrettably, five persons, including a commander and an agent of the State Judicial Police, died as a result of this operation and the shoot-out that ensued.

—Recommendation 181/92. Case of Mrs. Elsa Joaquina Castillo Gomez and Mrs. Guadalupe Gomez Montufar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 11 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the warrants have yet to be issued and, if appropriate, served on public servants Roberto Sanchez Alpizar and Gilberto Flores Alfaro, against whom the Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action for the crime of abuse of authority. The administrative proceeding of accountability also has yet to be completed in connection with the public servants who were involved in the unlawful arrest and torture of the complainants and in connection with the forensic pathologist.

—Recommendation 182/92. Case of Torreon Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Torreon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 15 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; a group of inmates is still performing command and control functions, and disciplinary functions are still being imposed by individuals other than the prison authorities.

—Recommendation 183/92. Case of Mr. Jose Aguilar Ramos. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 15 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the outcome of the appeal filed by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office against the refusal to issue an arrest warrant for Moises Figueroa Ventura has yet to be made known.

—Recommendation 184/92. Case of Mr. Valente Alvarado Morales. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 15 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the citizens first and second criminal-court judges in the Judicial District of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca in criminal cases 21/990 and 115/91 have yet to be served, and the individuals suspected of the crimes of robbery, dispossession, damage to the property of others, cattle rustling, breaking and entering, and threats against Mr. Valente Alvarado Morales and other victims have yet to be placed in the judges' custody.

—Recommendation 185/92. Case of Mr. Rogelio Martinez Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the death of Mr. Rogelio Martinez Sanchez has yet to be cleared up.

—Recommendation 186/92. Case of Mr. Jose Antonio Ildefonso de Jesus and Maria Andreu Marin. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon 17 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the findings of the investigations conducted into the public servants who were involved in and consented to the arrest of the complainants have yet to be made known, whereupon we will know whether the constitutional requirements for bringing criminal action have been met.

—Recommendation 187/92. Case of Mr. Emiliano Sulu Hoil. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the preliminary inquiry that was the subject of the complaint was turned over to the appropriate judge. As for the preliminary inquiry begun into the public servants who conducted the aforementioned inquiry, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office resolved not to bring criminal action. This National Commission, after thoroughly analyzing the documentation submitted, agrees with this decision.

The above notwithstanding, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that administrative sanctions had been imposed on various public servants.

—Recommendation 188/92. Case of the Piedras Negras Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 23 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the prison regulations have yet to be disseminated; medical and specialized care has yet to be made available to mental patients; maintenance has yet to be performed on the isolation and punishment areas; work and educational activities have yet to be provided to the inmate population; the findings of the investigation into alcohol and narcotics trafficking have yet to be reported, and this irregularity has yet to be eradicated.

—Recommendation 189/92. Case of the Colima Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 25 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since inmates have yet to relocated in different isolation and reception areas; measures still need to be taken to attend to inmates of diminished criminal capacity, and specialized institutions to which they can be transferred are still needed; maintenance has yet to be performed on the facilities, and the mentally ill are still engaging in activities along with the rest of the prison population.

—Recommendation 190/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Miguel Aleman in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 25 September 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the prison authorities have yet to exercise general control over workshop and cleanup activities.

—Recommendation 191/92. Case of Messrs. Martin Ledezma Reyes, Francisco Garcia Mancera, and Alvaro Lozada Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 2 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry and the administrative proceeding of accountability has yet to begin into the various public servants who arrested and transferred the aggrieved parties. In addition, it is not known whether the belongings seized from the complainants have been returned to them.

—Recommendation 192/92. Case of the Olivera Acosta family. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 2 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Guillermo Perez Dominguez, a former State Public Security officer; Armando Velasco Chandini, Miguel Angel Albores Merida, and Sagas Matus, agents of the State Judicial Police, have yet to be served; this is also the case with the rearrest warrants for Eli Escobar Lopez, Guadalupe Marroquin Velazquez, and Carlos Tapia Reyes, agents of State Public Security.

—Recommendation 193/92. Case of citizen Leticia Bibiano Segundo. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico on 2 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full since the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Mexico reported on the result of the administrative proceeding. An administrative penalty was imposed on Licenciado Angel Abasolo Parra, the fourth criminal court judge of the Judicial District of Tlalnepantla, State of Mexico; he was suspended for five days, from 28 October to 1 November 1992. The supernumerary secretary of the Fourth Criminal Court of the same district was suspended for 15 days, from 16 to 30 January 1993.

—Recommendation 194/92. Case of the Preventive Center in La Piedad in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 2 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full since the prison regulations have been distributed to staff, inmates, and visitors.

—Recommendation 195/92. Case of Mr. Benigno Morales Morales. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 8 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry number 1360/90 into the incident reported by the complainant has yet to be completed.

—Recommendation 196/92. Case of citizens Ismael, Ruben, and Maura Medina Valdez, David Flores Garcia, and Carlos Mariscal Gomez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the arrest warrants issued for Jose Francisco Navarro Alfaro, Jose Ramon Villegas Velazquez, and Guillermo Trevino Peralta have yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 197/92. Case of the town Paso Achiote, Municipality of Chiapa de Corzo in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 12 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as it has not been demonstrated that the complementary technical-informational studies referred to in the resolution passed by the full Agrarian Consulting Body at its 9 May 1991 session have been completed, notwithstanding which the Superior Agrarian Tribunal may hand down whatever final ruling is consistent with the new agrarian legislation.

—Recommendation 198/92. Case of the Tonala District Jail in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the authorities have yet to take over the organization and administration of activities in the prison; work and educational activities still need to be promoted among the inmates, and the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed.

—Recommendation 199/92. Case of Mr. Jose Duran Lopez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 13 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for the suspected murderers of Mr. Jose Duran Lopez have yet to be served, even though the governor of the state reported that letters rogatory were issued and sent to the states of Puebla and

Morelia, where two of the suspected murderers are thought to be, and to the city of Los Angeles, California, United States of America, where they also reportedly may reside.

The final ruling in the administrative proceeding of responsibility has also yet to be made known.

—Recommendation 200/92. Case of Mr. Ernesto Cambron Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 13 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the arrest warrant issued for Pablo Cardenas or Cardenas Torres, who is suspected of murdering the complainant, has yet to be served, and the administrative proceeding of responsibility for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons why the arrest warrant has not been issued has yet to start.

—Recommendation 201/92. Case of Licenciado Pedro Villafuerte Gallegos. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 13 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Reynel Cuenca Merino and Adalid Nava Arcos have yet to be served.

—Recommendation 202/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Tlaxcala, in the State of Tlaxcala. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 14 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full since the inmates standing trial have been separated from those already convicted; the water supply is adequate; medical care has been standardized, and sufficient medications are in stock.

—Recommendation 203/92. Case of Mr. Martin Tapia Herrera and Antonio Felipe Barbosa Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since administrative proceeding 73/92, which was begun into the public servants involved in the incident, has yet to be completed.

—Recommendation 204/92. Case of Mr. Ernesto Molina Alarcon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 15 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Heliodoro Alarcon Alarcon, Edmundo Molina Diaz, and Ruben Molina Mendez have yet to be served in connection with the murder of Mr. Ernesto Molina Alarcon. Also, preliminary inquiry DGAP/164/992, which was begun into the likely accountability of Licenciado Ramiro Arroyo Martinez, arising from his involvement in preliminary inquiry BRA/SC/118/990, has yet to be completed and a decision made pursuant to it.

—Recommendation 205/92. Case of Messrs. Jose Antonio Cueto Guerra, Heraclio Munoz Carrillo, Jaime Avila Ortiz, and Jorge Alejandro Avila Alvarez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 16 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office decided not to bring criminal action in the preliminary inquiry begun into the public servants mentioned in the recommendation. This National Commission, after thoroughly analyzing the evidence submitted, agrees with this decision.

—Recommendation 206/92. Case of Mr. Angel Mendoza Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 19 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant for Jesus Gonzalez Mosqueda has not been served. In addition, the administrative proceeding has not yet ascertained the reason or reasons why the warrant was not executed and whether any public servants are accountable therefor.

—Recommendation 207/92. Case of Mr. Timoteo Mardonio Estudillo Pina. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 30 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as administrative proceeding DH/03/92-11, which was begun into the public servants who conducted preliminary inquiries VI/I/2961/988 and VI/I/1a./27/989, has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 208/92. Case of Mr. Adrian Soria Lara. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 30 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Antonio Navarro Segura and Salvador Barragan Jimenez, who are suspected of murdering Adrian Soria Lara, have yet to be served. In addition, the reasons why the arrest warrants were not executed have yet to be ascertained.

—Recommendation 209/92. Case of Mr. Amador Morfin Morfin. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against two public servants by way of an arrest warrant. This National Commission does not have documentation verifying whether the trial judge issued or denied the warrant. In addition, the pertinent administrative proceeding has yet to determine whether public servant Alejandro Olivett Mercado was or was not accountable.

—Recommendation 210/92. Case of Mr. Florentino Salmeron Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 30 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for Nicolas Mazario Leon as the person who likely assaulted, battered, and murdered Florentino Salmeron Garcia, Epifanio Figueroa Santoyo, and Hidalgo Espinoza Espinobarros, has not been served.

—Recommendation 211/92. Case of Messrs. Gilberto Galaviz Corrales, Elias Ruiz Briseno, et alii. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because although it is true that the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office brought criminal action against four public servants by way of an arrest warrant, the issue of jurisdiction that arose between the citizen 11th district criminal-court judge in the Federal District and the citizen acting district judge in La Paz, Baja California Sur has yet to be resolved.

—Recommendation 212/92. Case of Mr. Eduardo Macedo Candanedo. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 30 October 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the arrest warrant issued for Ramon Uriarte Solis has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 213/92. Case of Messrs. Heriberto Gonzalez Garcia and Celio Garcia Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 4 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since indirect preliminary inquiry DGAP/014/92 and the one consolidated with it, BRA/SC/652/90, to which the recommendation refers, have yet to be completed and a decision made pursuant to them.

—Recommendation 214/92. Case of citizen Vicencia Munoz et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 4 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has not yet been made in preliminary inquiry TOL/DQ/139/89, which was begun into the complaint that the complainant and her fellow aggrieved parties filed.

—Recommendation 215/92. Case of Mr. Cruz Flores Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 5 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry number TOL/DR/II/628/92, which was begun on 25 November 1992 to ascertain the accountability of the public servants who were involved in the arrest of the complainant.

—Recommendation 216/92. Case of the Municipal Jail in Valle de Santiago in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 5 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmate population has yet to be engaged in work and educational activities, and security personnel and guards still need training.

—Recommendation 217/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tlatlauquitepec in the Sate of Puebla. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 5 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because work activities have yet to be promoted among all inmates; a public telephone and a Mexican Postal Service mailbox have yet to be installed; steps still need to be taken so that the Interdisciplinary Technical Council discharges its functions, and guards have yet to receive training.

—Recommendation 218/92. Case of the Educational Cultural Promotion Group, A.C. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 9 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 115/91, which was begun in the Agency of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Huayacocotla, Veracruz, and the administrative and, as the case may be, criminal accountability of the agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office who were involved in this inquiry has yet to be determined.

—Recommendation 219/92. Case of Mr. Agustin Guevara Camacho. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 9 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full given that on 3 April 1993 the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Michoacan forwarded information indicating that Othoniel Galvan Ortiz, who is suspected of murdering Agustin Guevara Camacho, was apprehended on 18 November 1992 and placed in the custody of the second lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Zitacuaro, Michoacan, and that Ramon Arriaga Saucedo, who is also a suspect in this crime, died on 8 September 1992.

—Recommendation 220/92. Case of Mr. Reynaldo Soria Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 9 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant for Zaragoza Flores Bello has yet to be served, and the administrative investigation has yet to determine whether the personnel to whom the execution of the warrant was entrusted were to blame for its not having been served and whether penalties are appropriate.

—Recommendation 221/92. Case of Mr. Jose Martinez Ruiz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 9 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because it has yet to be determined whether public servants were to blame for the delays in serving the arrest warrant that was issued for Mr. Erasto Moran Ramales, and, if appropriate, pertinent disciplinary measures have yet to be taken. The warrant has now been served.

—Recommendation 222/92. Case of Mr. Felix Octavio Ventura Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 9 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued by the lower-court judge of the Judicial District of Abasolo for Juan Luna and Hernando Martinez, who are suspected of murdering Mr. Felix Octavio Ventura Ramos, have yet to be served, and a decision has yet to be reached in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against various public servants.

—Recommendation 223/92. Case of Messrs. Jesus Elias and Raul Martinez Alvarado. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because an arrest warrant has yet to be issued for and, if appropriate, served on one public servant.

—Recommendation 224/92. Case of Mr. Francisco Ortiz Banos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 11 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the disappearance of Mr. Francisco Ortiz Banos; a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who handled the aforementioned preliminary inquiry, since he inexplicably failed to perform certain procedural steps. Also, it remains to be determined whether Mr. Joel Cruz Banda is in any sort of danger because of his statements that Mr. Fernando Fosado is to blame, and, if appropriate, security has yet to be furnished for his person.

—Recommendation 225/92. Case of Mr. Leopoldo Perez Badallo. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 11 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as arrest warrants have yet to be issued for and served on two public servants.

—Recommendation 226/92. Case of Mr. Saul Rascon Macias. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 11 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry to clarify the accountabilities of the public servants who were involved in the incident, and a ruling has yet to be handed down in the administrative proceeding as regards the severance that was made to investigate two public servants.

—Recommendation 227/92. Case of Mr. Inocencio Romero Juarez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 11 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first lower-court judge in Cordoba, Veracruz for Virgilio Avila Lopez has yet to be executed, and a decision has yet to be reached in the administrative proceeding of responsibility to ascertain the reasons why the warrant was not served.

—Recommendation 228/92. Case of Mr. Justiniano Santiago Almaraz. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 12 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because a new ruling has yet to be made in the corresponding preliminary inquiry, inasmuch as the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic reported that fresh evidence had been found to continue the inquiry. Likewise, a decision is pending pursuant to the severance that was made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against various public servants.

—Recommendation 229/92. Case of Mr. Santos Cabrera Rosas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part because the arrest warrant issued for Mr. Gorgonio Solis Escalante, who is suspected of murdering Mr. Santos Cabrera Rosas, has yet to be served. In addition, it was reported that a decision had been made to shelve the internal investigation, but it is not known whether administrative penalties were imposed on the public servants who are charged with serving the arrest warrant.

—Recommendation 230/92. Case of the Tarahumara Indians who are inmates at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Guachochi, Chihuahua. It was sent to the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Justice of the State of Chihuahua on 13 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as verdicts have been handed down in all of the criminal cases mentioned in the recommendation. As for the administrative accountability of the public servants in charge of the formalities in the trials in question, we have accepted the judgment of the chief justice of the State Supreme Court as to the reasons why he feels that there is no basis for penalizing the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Guachochi, Chihuahua.

—Recommendation 231/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Coatepec in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 13 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the plans to remodel and expand the prison have yet to be approved; maintenance has yet to be performed on the plumbing and wiring; the handicrafts and lathe workshop has yet to open; a mailbox has yet to be installed, and beds have yet to be provided to the entire inmate population.

—Recommendation 232/92. Case of the Cananea Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as work activities have yet to be introduced, and training courses still need to be offered to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 233/92. Case of the Agua Prieta Municipal Jail in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the prison regulations still need to be distributed; overcrowding has yet to be relieved and the facilities given maintenance; areas of privilege have yet to be abolished; work and educational activities still need to be promoted; training courses have yet to be offered, and the staff has yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 234/92. Case of the Magdalena Municipal Jail in the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 16 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since overcrowding has yet to be relieved; maintenance still needs to be performed on the facilities, especially the plumbing; drug consumption has yet to be stopped; work and educational activities still need to be expanded, and suitable personnel still need to be hired to form the Interdisciplinary Technical Council.

—Recommendation 235/92. Case of Mrs. Maria Luisa Vazquez Ramirez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 16 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for Mr. Francisco Hernandez Vazquez, who is suspected of murdering Mrs. Maria Luisa Vazquez Ramirez, has yet to be served, and a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility whose purpose is to ascertain the reasons why the arrest warrant was not executed.

—Recommendation 236/92. Case of the Tarahumara Indians on the Ocoviachi Ejido in the Municipality of Guazapares in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 19 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the preliminary inquiry begun into the crimes committed against the Tarahumara Indians on the Ocoviachi Ejido has yet to be reopened and completed and a decision consistent with the law reached pursuant to it.

—Recommendation 237/92. Case of Mr. Felipe Gonzalez Hernandez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 19 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part since the preliminary inquiry begun into the murder of Mr. Felipe Gonzalez Hernandez has yet to be completed, and a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the public servants who were involved in conducting the inquiry.

—Recommendation 238/92. Case of citizens Vicente Silva Lombardo and Guillermo Lezama Espinoza de los Monteros. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 23 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full given that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic provided redress for damages.

—Recommendation 239/92. Case of Mr. Baltazar Alonso Ambrosio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 25 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part given that the arrest warrant issued by the first criminal-court judge of Juchitan, Oaxaca for Victor de los Santos, who is suspected of murdering Baltazar Alonso Ambrosio, has yet to be served. Also pending is a decision in the administrative proceeding of responsibility intended to ascertain the reasons why the arrest warrant in question has not been executed and, if appropriate, whether there is enough evidence to bring criminal action.

—Recommendation 240/92. Case of Mr. Herminio Navarro Briseno. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 25 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiries 1134/VII/90, 1137/VII/90, and 1142/VII/90 have yet to be completed. As for the administrative proceeding of responsibility, the Office of the State Attorney General reported that the Law of Responsibilities of Public Servants of the State and Municipalities of San Luis Potosi does not apply to Licenciado Filiberto Garcia Rosales because he no longer works in that office. This National Commission feels that disqualification from future government employment is in order and, therefore, that the Office of the Attorney General for that State ought to so request before the Supreme Court of Justice.

—Recommendation 241/92. Case of Mr. Eleazar Valentin Comino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 25 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants for Jorge Vergel Arenas, Hipolito Coronado Alvarado, and Rafael Arenas Ramirez, who are suspected of murdering Mr. Eleazar Valentin Comino, have yet to be served.

—Recommendation 242/92. Case of Mr. Manuel Villegas Cordoba. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 25 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 04/90-II, and the administrative proceeding to ascertain whether the public servants who conducted the inquiry are criminally or administratively accountable has yet to conclude.

—Recommendation 243/92. Case of Mr. Silvino Rodriguez Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 25 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for Simon Garcia Murguia has yet to be served, and a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility intended to determine why these arrest warrants had not been executed.

—Recommendation 244/92. Case of the Observation and Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Nayarit. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 26 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the Organization and Procedures Manual has been drafted and the center regulations issued; an area for underage women has been made available and outfitted with bunks, bedclothes, toilets, and plumbing. As for the men's facilities, the toilets, plumbing, and electrical wiring have also been overhauled; running water has been made available; the floor has been repaired; four new positions have been created in the infirmary, dentistry, pedagogy, and psychology areas; it was confirmed that there are protocols for psychological tests and materials for social work, and that authorized credentials for relatives have been printed up. A training and refresher program for all staff at the center has begun, and the isolation area has been outfitted with beds and electric power.

—Recommendation 245/92. Case of Mr. Abraham Ruiz Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 27 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the public servants who conducted the preliminary inquiry mentioned in the recommendation.

It bears mentioning that in preliminary inquiry 737/VIII/90, which was opened pursuant to a complaint lodged by Mr. Abraham Ruiz Sanchez against Licenciado Jesus Eduardo Gama Sandoval, a decision was made not to bring criminal action. This National Commission does not agree with that decision and has thus emphasized to the Office of the Attorney General for that State that the case needs to be reexamined.

—Recommendation 246/92. Case of Mr. Juan Carlos Quintana Linares. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and to the attorney general of the republic on 27 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Chiapas inasmuch as the preliminary inquiry to determine the accountability of the State Judicial Police agents who arrested Mr. Juan Carlos Quintana Linares and of the Public Prosecutor's Office personnel who were involved in the inquiry thereof has yet to be completed. It is also regarded as complied with in part by the the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as the arrest warrant for one public servant has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 247/92. Case of Messrs. Israel Mazariegos Roblero, Lisandro Ramirez Robelro, and Jacobo Monzon Perez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 27 November 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant for one public servant has yet to be executed.

—Recommendation 248/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmate Juan Gutierrez Vazquez in Social Rehabilitation Center Number Three in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 8 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as it was reported that administrative penalties had been imposed on various public servants at the center. Criminal action was also brought against Joaquin Valencia Hernandez and Jose Arellano de Leon for the crime of assault and bettery against Juan Gutierrez Vazquez. In addition, training courses are being taught to administrative personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 249/92. Case of Messrs. Mario Santoyo Rodriguez, German Martinez Garcia, and Victor Barajas Nieto. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 8 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as this National Commission shares the judgment of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic regarding the decision to bring criminal action in the corresponding preliminary inquiry, given that the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office called Mr. Mario Santoyo Rodriguez to testify, whereupon the latter appeared and stated that he was not interested in filing a complaint. As for Messrs. German Martinez Garcia and Victor Barajas Nieto, they were summoned through various channels to testify on several occasions but have not appeared.

—Recommendation 250/92. Case of the inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at penitentiaries in the State of Campeche. It was sent to the governor of the State of Campeche on 8 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a psychiatrist has yet to be hired, and psychotherapeutic activities have yet to be introduced at the center in Ciudad del Carmen, and ongoing care has yet to be provided to the mentally ill at the other centers.

—Recommendation 251/92. Case of citizens Arturo Penaloza Rodriguez, Armando Vera Garcia, Fabian and Eusebio Ruiz Acosta, Alma Aurora Luque Basurto, and Lilia Aurora Vera Garcia. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 9 December 1992.

—Recommendation 252/92. Case of Mr. Juan Carlos Rodriguez Flores. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 9 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to review the investigations of the administrative proceeding so that he can render a decision in accordance with his authority.

—Recommendation 253/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Pichucalco, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 9 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates has yet to be completed and educational activities have yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 254/92. Case of Observation and Orientation Center for Minors of the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 9 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a psychiatrist has yet to be hired to staff the psychiatry section at the center, and work activities have yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 255/92. Case of the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Quintana Roo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Quintana Roo on 9 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the State Observation Center for Juvenile Delinquents has yet to be created and juvenile delinquents are still being referred to institutions other than the State Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents or branches thereof.

—Recommendation 256/92. Case of citizen Rafaela Eumana Hernandez. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District on 10 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the 27th civil-court judge, in submitting his report, stated that it was not legally possible for him to alter his own decisions and to restore possession of the property that was the object of the injunction to the complainant because this would violate the plaintiff's right to a hearing and to due process [legalidad]. In addition, the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District reported that on 15 January 1993 Licenciado David Cervantes Alba submitted his resignation as server and officer for the aforementioned court as a result of the administrative proceeding of responsibility that was brought against him.

—Recommendation 257/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment at the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center of Aguascalientes in the State of Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 10 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the segregated inmates have yet to be relocated; the investigations to determine the accountability of the people who beat and mistreated the inmates have yet to begin; the area called "Las Bartolas," which is used as an isolation area for one infectious-contagious inmate has yet to be closed and the inmate relocated to an appropriate area; training still needs to offered to personnel; the inmates are still exercising authority, and disciplinary measures have yet to be enforced according to regulations at all times.

—Recommendation 258/92. Case of "El Porvenir" Agricultural and Livestock Community in the Lower Mixe. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 10 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for Alfonso Rodriguez Chavez, Francisco Hernandez Espindolas, and Pascual Viveros Tamayo, who are suspects in various crimes, has yet to be served. In addition, the rearrest warrant requested from the second civil-criminal lower-court judge of Maria Lombardo de Caso, Oaxaca, for Gregorio Paredes Barrientos and Francisco Jimenez Ramirez has yet to be executed inasmuch as the sixth district judge of the State of Oaxaca granted them a federal court amparo against the arrest order that was originally issued for them.

—Recommendation 259/92. Case of the beating and mistreatment of inmates and the isolation area at the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 10 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the beating and mistreatment of inmates and against whatever person or persons are accountable, and the isolation area has yet to be refurbished.

—Recommendation 260/92. Case of Mr. Cutberto Corrales Lizarraga et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 11 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the incident reported by the complainant and in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the public servants who were involved in the inquiry.

—Recommendation 261/92. Case of Mr. Vicente Gil Sanchez Medero and brothers. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 11 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as compensation has been paid to Augusto, Maria Isabel, and Delfina Sanchez Medero and to Jose Antonio Silva.

—Recommendation 262/92. Case of the Indian Community of Santa Cruz de las Flores, Municipality of Tlajomulco de Zuniga in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants arising from the criminal action in preliminary inquiry 25/88 and the inquiries consolidated with it have yet to be issued, and, if appropriate, served.

—Recommendation 263/92. Case of Mr. Andres Martinez Diaz. It was sent to the judge advocate general on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Office of the Judge Advocate General reported that a decision had been made to shelve the preliminary inquiry begun into the unlawful arrest and disappearance of Mr. Andres Martinez Diaz since there was insufficient evidence to assert that military discipline was violated. This National Commission is examining the documentation of the case in order to issue an opinion.

—Recommendation 264/92. Case of citizen Humberto Viramontes Huerta and another individual. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the director general of land tenure of the Agrarian Reform Secretariat reported that on 2 November 1992 he issued an opinion in the respective case file to the effect that the small-property exclusion applied for by the complainant was not in order, an opinion that was upheld by the Agrarian Consulting Council on 9 December 1992.

—Recommendation 265/92. Case of citizen Rosario Flores de Estudillo et alii. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as it was verified that payment was made to the complainant as compensation for the expropriation of a piece of real property owned by the estate that she represents.

—Recommendation 266/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Zongolica in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; the examinations upon arrival have yet to be performed, and the clinical-criminological classification of the inmates has yet to be performed.

—Recommendation 267/92. Case of the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Cordoba in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the facilities in the intimate-visit area have yet to be upgraded, and work activities have yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 268/92. Case of the Ignacio Allende Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; water service has yet to be provided, and work and educational activities have yet to be promoted.

—Recommendation 269/92. Case of the "Benito Juarez" Union of Rural Independent Community Residents in the town of San Juan de Ocotlan, Municipality of Zapopan, Jalisco. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the complaint filed by the aforementioned peasant farmer community has yet to be resolved. In addition, as for the investigation that was opened to determine whether the agrarian officials who were involved in the incident bore responsibility or not, the investigation was declared to be out of order and, therefore, the Public Prosecutor's Office was not called in to start the corresponding preliminary inquiry. This National Commission is examining the documentation of the case in order to issue an opinion.

—Recommendation 270/92. Case of the murder of Mr. Luis Lopez Palomeque. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco and to the attorney general of the republic on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Jaime Morales Caro, Eduardo Salvador Rios Noriega, and Jesus Calderon Sandoval have yet to be served.

As for the governor of the State of Tabasco, it is regarded as complied with in full by virtue of the administrative penalty (a warning) that the Disciplinary Committee of the Office of the State Attorney General imposed on Licenciado Nicolas Bautista Ovando.

—Recommendation 271/92. Case of the New Ejido Population Center "Vicente Guerrero and Its Annexes" in the Municipality of Tomatlan, State of Jalisco. It was sent to the interim governor of the State of Jalisco on 17 December 1992.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants arising from the criminal action that was brought in preliminary inquiry 162/86 and the inquiries consolidated with it have yet to be issued and, if appropriate, executed.

—Recommendation 1/93. Case of the Tepehuan Indians from Baborigame, Municipality of Guadalupe y Calvo in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the citizens governor of the State of Chihuahua, secretary of agriculture and water resources, judge advocate general, and director of the National Indian Institute on 8 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full by the judge advocate general, based on his communique, received on 21 January 1993, in which he related the various actions that have been taken for the benefit of the aggrieved parties and the amount of compensation paid for the damages done them. It is also regarded as complied with in full by the director of the National Indian Institute, pursuant to the information supplied on 29 January of this year to the effect that various actions had been taken to make the Indians aware of individual rights, the battle against drug trafficking, and the penalties for those who plant or grow narcotics or commit any other type of crime against public health.

It is regarded as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Chihuahua inasmuch as an arrest warrant for Juan Chaparro Carrillo (alias "El Guacho") has yet to be issued and, if appropriate, served, and the actions undertaken jointly with the Secretariat of National Defense to enter into an agreement to improve the living conditions of the Indians have yet to conclude.

It is also regarded as complied with in part by the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources, because although the "Comprehensive Rural Development Project for the Productive Conversion of the Baborigame Ejido" has been formulated, it has not given rise to specific actions to help the Indians.

—Recommendation 2/93. Case of citizens Toribio Lozano Quintana, Jose Luis Colo Arenas, Andres Ribbon Molina, Agustin Ribbon Molina, and Raul Perez Santiago. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 22 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as this National Commission shares the view of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic that criminal action should not be brought pursuant to the preliminary inquiry begun into various public servants given that the injuries that the aggrieved parties displayed were not contemporaneous to the incident.

The above notwithstanding, public servants Miguel Cruz Sagastume, Alfonso Palacios Jacquez, Ignacio Flon Acevedo, and Josue Navarro Damian received the administrative penalty of disqualification from future government employment.

—Recommendation 3/93. Case of the Paraiso Municipal Public Jail in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 22 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be published and distributed; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to begin operating; the clinical-criminological classification is still pending; maintenance has yet to be performed on the facilities; all inmates have yet to be given a suitable place to sleep; the participation of the inmates in work and educational activities has yet to be promoted; an appropriate area has yet to be assigned for medical care; a regular physician has yet to be hired, and training courses have yet to be taught to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 4/93. Case of the Cunduacan Municipal Jail in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 22 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be published and distributed; the three Technical Councils have yet to begin operations; overcrowding has yet to be relieved; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; medical care has yet to be expanded and examinations upon admission have yet to be conducted; the hours and areas for intimate visits have yet to be expanded; work and athletic activities have yet to be scheduled and organized, and the events of 3 November 1992 still need to be investigated.

—Recommendation 5/93. Case of citizen Jaime Alberto Cervantes Gonzalez. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the State of Yucatan on 27 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with unsatisfactorily, inasmuch as it was reported that three public servants of the State Judiciary were given the administrative penalty of a private warning. This National Commission issued the clarification that the penalty imposed is not consistent with the gravity of the negligence and omissions of which the public servants of that court were guilty.

—Recommendation 6/93. Case of Mr. Victor Dabdoub Batarse. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 27 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility and the corresponding preliminary inquiry has yet to begin in an effort to ascertain the irregularities committed by the public servants who conducted the other inquiry into the crimes of dispossession and threats, in which a decision is pending.

—Recommendation 7/93. Case of the Colima State Center for Juvenile Delinquents. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 27 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Organization and Procedures Manual has yet to be drafted; sufficient water still needs to be supplied to the center; mattresses and bedclothes have yet to be provided, and personnel still need to be hired for the medical area.

—Recommendation 8/93. Case of citizens Ramon Robles Vargas and Sarudin A. Velez Zamora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 27 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full given that preliminary inquiry number 53/92 has been concluded. In it the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Cabo San Lucas recommended for the consideration of the director general of preliminary inquiries and proceedings oversight of the Office of the State Attorney General that criminal action not be brought because he finds that the inquiry has not developed sufficient evidence to meet the requirements of Article 16 of the constitution. This recommendation was accepted and authorized on 8 March 1993.

In addition, as to the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who delayed the conduct of preliminary inquiry 53/992, it was reported that pursuant to Article 33, Section VIII and Article 60, Section I of the Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the agent was verbally admonished for his violation and assigned to a different post.

—Recommendation 9/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Delicias in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 27 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and distributed; the inmates have yet to be given beds and blankets; toilets have yet to be installed and the wiring repaired; medical care still needs to be provided; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; studies have yet to be conducted to grant legal benefits, and educational and work activities have yet to be promoted.

—Recommendation 10/93. Case of the Tepatitlan Municipal Jail in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 27 January 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the physical and technical conditions for the treatment of inmates have yet be improved; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and distributed; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be the one that imposes penalties; maintenance work has yet to be done on the center; drinking water still needs to be provided to all inmates; periodic fumigations have yet to be performed; water has yet to be supplied to all of the bathroom areas; the inmate population still needs beds, mattresses, and blankets; food and drinking water has yet to be provided to all inmates; ongoing, free medical care must still be made available; inmates who so require have yet to be referred to a specialized institution; work, educational, athletic, and cultural activities have yet to be promoted; an area for intimate visits has yet to be set aside, and security personnel and guards have yet to be trained.

—Recommendation 11/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Joaquin Arcos Delgado. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 1 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into various public servants for the unlawful arrest of and injuries inflicted on Mr. Manuel Joaquin Arcos Delgado.

—Recommendation 12/93. Case of the Intermediate Social Rehabilitation Center for Minors of the State of Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 9 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as on a follow-up visit staff from this National Commission verified that the medical-clinical files had been updated and that a literacy teacher had been appointed.

—Recommendation 13/93. Case of inmates of diminished criminal capacity and the mentally ill inmates at penitentiaries in the State of Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 9 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates who are still on trial have yet to undergo psychiatric evaluation and the findings have yet to be turned over to the court-appointed defense counsel so that applicable legal pleas can be filed; the mentally ill inmates have yet to be separated permanently and immediately from the HIV carriers and the population in general; and specialized personnel have yet to be hired to meet the mentally ill inmates' needs for occupational therapy, recreational therapy, and educational support.

—Recommendation 14/93. Case of Messrs. Guillermo Morales Sandoval, Jose Luis Morales Sandoval, and Miguel Santiago Carrillo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 9 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the third lower-court criminal-court judge in Nezahualcoyotl for Joel Rodriguez Hernandez, the suspected murderer, has yet to be served, and the administrative proceeding begun against the agents of the Judicial Police to determine why the warrant was not executed has not been completed.

—Recommendation 15/93. Case of Mr. Luis Alfonso Gallegos Reza. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 12 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as although the preliminary inquiry begun into the crimes of dispossession, breaking and entering, and others has been duly conducted, it has not been possible to submit it because the suspect is currently a state congressman, and thus the procedure for lifting immunity that the State Legislature was asked to conduct needs to be concluded. A decision is also pending in the administrative proceeding to determine the accountability of the public servants who conducted the preliminary inquiry in question.

—Recommendation 16/93. Case of Messrs. Zacarias Pueblas Medina, Carlos Isaias Perez Arizmendi, and Jesus Tovar Malagon, and Mrs. Maria Guadalupe Perez Arizmendi. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 5 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Rosalba, Lina Delfina, Maria Isabel, Jacinto, Lilia Angela, Santa Cecilia, and Mauricio Garduno Yttesen, and Armando Herrera Grass have yet to be served, and the accountability of Messrs. Sergio Manon Diaz and Maria Pineda Torres has yet to be determined. In addition, the administrative and, as the case may be, criminal accountability of Public

Prosecutor's Office agents Maria Elena Paz, Mauricio Reyes Santin, and Miguel Angel Contreras Nieto has yet to be decided on.

—Recommendation 17/93. Case of Mr. Lucio Sanchez Arregoitia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the crime of confinement or any other that might eventuate, against the person or persons responsible. The administrative and, as the case may be, criminal accountability of the public servants to whom the investigation of the incident and the conduct of the preliminary inquiry was assigned also has yet to be decided on.

—Recommendation 18/93. Case of Mrs. Beatriz Liliana de Ita Rubio. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the State of Baja California on 19 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as it was reported that administrative penalties were imposed on Licenciada Isabel Majalca Loya, who was a lower family court judge at the time, and Mrs. Laura Angelica Pulido Loza, a typist at that court; they were fined two and three days' wages respectively. It was reported that the infractions involved are not crimes of any sort.

—Recommendation 19/93. Case of the Fresnillo Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 19 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be drafted; training programs have yet to be introduced for all prison staff in the state, and work activities for the inmate population have yet to be expanded.

—Recommendation 20/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of Northern Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 19 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as personnel has been assigned to the medical area; training courses for the staff have been promoted, and the remodeling and construction work has begun.

—Recommendation 21/93. Case of the appeal filed by Mr. Mario Rodriguez Olvera et alii. It was sent to the mayor of Chilapa de Alvarez on 19 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as it remains to be seen what action the Constitutional City Government of Chilapa de Alvarez, Guerrero will take concerning the agreement entered into by local and outside merchants.

—Recommendation 22/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents of Southern Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 19 February 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as personnel have yet to be assigned to the work and security areas, and the findings of the investigation into the application of disciplinary measures have yet to be made known.

—Recommendation 23/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Huerta Lopez. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 2 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry and in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun into the public servants involved in the incident referred to in the recommendation.

—Recommendation 24/93. Case of the Agricultural Cooperative of the Isthmus, S.C.L. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 2 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry and in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun into the public servants who were involved in the incident mentioned in the recommendation. Preliminary inquiry 53/986 also has yet to be returned to the agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz, so that whatever procedural steps are necessary can be performed, and if appropriate, criminal action brought against Eduardo Maitret Guichard, who is suspected of generic fraud.

—Recommendation 25/93. Case of Mr. Manuel Vazquez Saavedra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 3 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the first lower-court judge in Ciudad Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan for Messrs. Jose Luis Servin Ruiz and Juan Rosales Roque has yet to be served. The administrative investigation to ascertain the reasons why the warrant was not served also has yet to begin, after which a decision is to be made and the appropriate penalties imposed.

—Recommendation 26/93. Case of the Cardenas Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Tabasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 3 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison regulations have yet to be distributed and a public telephone has yet to be installed.

—Recommendation 27/93. Case of citizen Elpidia Ochoa de Riebeling. It was sent to the director general of the Social Security and Services Institute for Government Workers (ISSSTE) on 4 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as it was reported that on 31 March 1993 possession of the property that was the subject of the complaint was turned over to Mrs. Elpidia Ochoa through her legitimate representative.

—Recommendation 28/93. Case of the residents of the Buenavista Ejido in the Municipality of Tlaxco, Tlaxcala. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 4 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 795/93-2 BIS and, if appropriate, criminal action brought against the suspect or suspects in the eviction from the Buenavista tract and in the crimes committed against Messrs. Ignacio Iris Salomon, Benito Amador Dominguez, Marco Antonio Ortiz Salas, and Melesio Guzman Magoyan.

—Recommendation 29/93. Case of "La Soledad and Annexes" Ejido, Municipality of Guachochi, State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 8 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as work has yet to be completed on the definitive map for awarding land on "La Soledad and Annexes" Ejido.

—Recommendation 30/93. Case of the Moreleon Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 8 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

—Recommendation 31/93. Case of Mr. Celestino Diaz Chavez, an inmate at the Choapam, Oaxaca Public Jail. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the State of Oaxaca on 10 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the civil-criminal lower-court judge in Choapam, Oaxaca.

—Recommendation 32/93. Case of Mr. Juan Sombrerero or Sombrero Nolasco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 12 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued for Messrs. Jose Alonso Camacho and Alfonso Alonso Camacho has yet to be served, and a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility intended to ascertain the reasons why the arrest warrant has not been executed and to indicate whatever disciplinary measures are in order.

—Recommendation 33/93. Case of Mr. Camilo Garcia Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 12 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 282/989 and, if appropriate, criminal action brought. Also pending is the start of and a decision pursuant to the appropriate administrative proceeding to determine why the preliminary inquiry in question was not conducted with all due speed.

—Recommendation 34/93. Case of citizens Felipe Hernandez Perez, Antonio Perez Gutierrez, Manuel Perez Gutierrez, Mariano Perez Vazquez, and Sebastian Perez Vazquez, Tzotzil Indians from the Community of Tzajachen, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made concerning the administrative and criminal accountabilities of the public servants from the Office of the State Attorney General and from the Municipal Government of Chenalho and San Cristobal de las Casas, in connection with the arbitrary arrest of the aggrieved parties, as well as concerning the investigation into whether the lack of timely medical attention for Mr. Vicente Gutierrez Hernandez was a factor in his subsequent death.

—Recommendation 35/93. Case of Mr. Felipe Santiago Matias. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 12 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the Office of the State Attorney General originally reported that the public servants who conducted preliminary inquiry ABAS/505/91 were in no way accountable. The Guerrero State Government is currently reexamining the situation.

—Recommendation 36/93. Case of Mr. Leopoldo Mercado Bravo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 15 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the second lower-court criminal judge of Zamora, Michoacan has yet to be served and Mr. Adrian Lazaro Mercado placed in his custody. The investigation to determine why the warrant has not been served also has yet to begin, after which a decision must be made and the appropriate disciplinary measures imposed.

—Recommendation 37/93. Case of the murder of the Indians Nicolas Bustillos and Pena Bustillos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 16 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the preliminary inquiry into the murders of Messrs. Nicolas Bustillos and Pena Bustillos has yet to begin. After the suspects are identified, criminal action should then be brought against them, and whatever arrest warrants the courts issue should be served. Also, the internal investigation to ascertain the accountability of Public Prosecutor's Office agent Francisco Tarin has yet to begin.

—Recommendation 38/93. Case of Mr. Enzo di Sandro Marcoleoni. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 16 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the third judge of social defense residing in Puebla for citizen Maria Liliana Amezcua Alvarez has yet to be served, and a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility to determine the reasons why the warrant has not been executed.

—Recommendation 39/93. Case of Mr. Reveriano Cruz Rojas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 25 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 222/990 and, if appropriate, criminal action brought. In addition, the applicable internal investigation to ascertain why the preliminary inquiry was not conducted with all due speed has yet to begin; in this connection, the agents who were involved in and consented to the arbitrary arrest of Blanca Estela Avila Lopez should be questioned.

—Recommendation 40/93. Case of citizen Rosa Vazquez Montero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 25 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the reported rape.

—Recommendation 41/93. Case of Mr. German Gonzalez Villanueva. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 25 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 18/1993-2 has yet to be conducted and a decision pursuant to it made, and, if appropriate, criminal action brought against Nancy Blancas and any other suspect or suspects. In addition, a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 1121/93-1 and, if appropriate, criminal action brought against whichever public servants are accountable. Also, whatever arrest warrant or warrants the courts should issue must be served.

—Recommendation 42/93. Case of Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Hidalgo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Hidalgo on 25 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as the prison regulations have been issued and distributed; the remodeling work at the center has been completed; staff have been hired to provide medical, psychological, and psychiatric care; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has been formed; secondary- and preparatory-school classes are being taught, and specialized personnel have been hired to organize work activities.

—Recommendation 43/93. Case of the Ciudad Lerdo Municipal Jail in the State of Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 25 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the prison regulations have yet to be issued and distributed; work activities have yet to be promoted; regular medical care has yet to be provided; and a public telephone and a Mexican Postal Service mailbox have yet to be installed.

—Recommendation 44/93. Case of the Salvatierra Municipal Public Jail in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the dormitory facilities have yet to be arranged so that the inmates have room to sleep; work and educational activities have yet to be promoted; an area for intimate visits has yet to be set aside, and training courses have yet to be taught to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 45/93. Case of the Medical Service at the Uruapan, Michoacan Social Rehabilitation Center. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as ongoing medical care has yet to be made available; the medical-clinical case files have yet to be compiled; the prison physicians have yet to be prohibited from seeing inmates privately, and the inmates have yet to be prevented from entering private clinics, when they ought to be referred to public-sector institutions; the personnel who negligently failed to transfer inmates in timely fashion for medical care have yet to be penalized, and the Public Prosecutor's Office has yet to be called in to determine the accountability of the public servants who failed to transfer inmate Abel Rodriguez Reynoso, thus causing him to lose an arm. While the investigation is under way, the prison physicians must still be replaced and the prison warden suspended.

—Recommendation 46/93. Case of the Zitacuaro Preventive Center in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted and those detained for administrative infractions; the Interdisciplinary Technical Council has yet to be formed; educational and work activities have yet to be promoted; training has yet to be provided to security personnel and guards; the prison regulations have yet to be distributed; the women's area, the isolation area, and the maximum security area have yet to be overhauled; the medical service has yet to be standardized and stocked with the necessary medications to treat the inmates; the inmates have yet to be apportioned equitably across the dormitories, and correspondence has yet to be opened only in the inmates' presence.

—Recommendation 47/93. Case of the Number Three Social Rehabilitation Center in Tapachula, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; all inmates have yet to be provided with suitable places to sleep; the authorities have yet to take charge of the prison and abolish inmate self-governance; appropriate medical care has yet to be made available; mental patients have yet to be evaluated and, if appropriate, given treatment; work and educational activities for the inmates have yet to be promoted; correspondence has yet to be opened only in the inmates' presence, and training courses have yet to be offered to security personnel and guards.

—Recommendation 48/93. Case of the Number Four Social Rehabilitation Center in Tapachula in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; appropriate medical care has yet to be provided; personnel have yet to be assigned to the psychology area; a Mexican Postal Service mailbox and a public telephone have yet to be installed; training courses for security personnel and guards have yet to be promoted, and beds have yet to be made available to all women inmates.

—Recommendation 49/93. Case of the Number Seven Social Rehabilitation Center in Huixtla in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; appropriate medical care has yet to be provided; work activities have yet to be made available and maintenance done on the workshop equipment; a public telephone has yet to be installed; training courses have yet to be offered to security personnel and guards; groups of inmates are still exercising authority, and improper payments have yet to be prevented.

—Recommendation 50/93. Case of the Number Nine Social Rehabilitation Center in Acapetahua in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 26 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the inmates standing trial have yet to be separated from those already convicted; the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; the plumbing has yet to be repaired; an area for medical care has yet to be arranged; equipment has yet to be installed in the workshops; cultural and recreational activities have yet to be promoted; a public telephone has yet to be installed; training courses for security personnel and guards have yet to be promoted; groups of inmates have yet to be prevented from discharging command and control functions; improper payments have yet to be prevented, and apparent mental patients have yet to be evaluated and, if appropriate, given specialized treatment.

—Recommendation 51/93. Case of Mrs. Hortensia Lopez Adame and Mr. Luiz Zamora Hernandez. It was sent to the attorney general for the Federal District on 30 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for Francisco Millan Noble and Esther Hermosillo Rodriguez have yet to be served. The attorney general for the Federal District reported that the arrest warrants issued for Sonia Millan in criminal cases 174/90, 18-91, and 42/91 had been canceled. Also pending is the issuance and, if appropriate, execution of the arrest warrant that the 46th criminal-court judge of the Federal District requested through letters rogatory from the Hidalgo State court in criminal trial 9/92.

—Recommendation 52/93. Case of Mr. Jorge Alejandro Gutierrez Aguilar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas and to the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Congress of that state on 31 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the chairman of the Grand Commission of the Congress of the State of Chiapas inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made concerning the potential accountability of the mayor of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, Licenciado Julio Cesar Garcia Caceres, and, if appropriate, the procedure indicated in Article 71 and other relevant articles of the State Political Constitution has yet to begin. It is also regarded as complied with in part by the governor of Chiapas inasmuch as the arrest warrants issued for the suspects in the crimes of dispossession, damages, and specific fraud in criminal case 519/991 have yet to be served. In addition, the administrative investigation to ascertain the reasons why the arrest warrants have not been served and to impose the appropriate disciplinary measures has yet to begin. Also, the administrative investigation to determine the potential accountability of the director of Public Registry of Real Estate and Trade of Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas has yet to begin, and the resulting disciplinary measures imposed. If his conduct constituted any sort of crime, this should be reported to the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

—Recommendation 53/93. Case of Mr. Lorenzo Justiniano Santiago Torres. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 31 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the applicable preliminary inquiry, after which any arrest warrants issued must be served. Also pending is a decision in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the public servants who were involved in conducting the inquiry, and, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought against them if the necessary evidence is developed.

—Recommendation 54/93. Case of Mr. Ruben Rios Montero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tabasco on 31 March 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the arrest warrant issued by the lower criminal court judge of the Judicial District of Macuspana, State of Tabasco for Pablo Damian Morales has yet to be served.

—Recommendation 55/93. Case of Mr. Pablo Maria Jonathan Molinet Aguilar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as not accepted.

On 5 May 1993 the governor of the State of Guanajuato notified us that he was accepting several points in the recommendation but would not acknowledge that the public servants of the State Office of the Attorney General had acted illegally in arbitrarily arresting Mr. Molinet Aguilar. As for the points in the recommendation that he was supposedly accepting and that had to do with an investigation into the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office who allowed agents of the Judicial Police to hold and interrogate the suspect without placing him in the custody of the office immediately, this female official was exonerated of all responsibility in the investigation that was conducted.

—Recommendation 56/93. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Rio Bravo in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

—Recommendation 57/93. Case of the Tixtla Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the prison has yet to be stocked with medications; educational and recreational activities have yet to be made available; an area for intimate visits has yet to be set up, and the security personnel and guards have yet to be trained.

—Recommendation 58/93. Case of Acayucan Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the clinical-criminological classification has yet to be performed; work and educational activities have yet to be expanded, and the prison authorities have yet to take charge of all administrative and control functions.

—Recommendation 59/93. Case of a group of inmates at the Morelia Social Rehabilitation Center in Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as clinical-criminological personality studies have yet to be conducted on 12 inmates with an eye towards their possible transfer to the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center in Almolaya de Juarez, State of Mexico, and the support of federal or local authorities has yet to be requested in order to conduct periodic, thorough searches to prevent the inmates from keeping weapons.

—Recommendation 60/93. Case of the Ayutla Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the male inmates have yet to be separated from female inmates and the inmates standing trial from those already convicted; maintenance work has yet to be performed on the facilities and toilets; regular medical care has yet to be made available; medications have yet to be purchased; work and educational activities among the female inmates have yet to be encouraged; areas have yet to be set aside for intimate visits; training courses for guards have yet to be promoted; the prices of the items sold at the prison stores are still not the same as outside the prison, and the prison regulations have yet to be distributed.

—Recommendation 61/93. Case of the Camargo, Chihuahua Municipal Jail in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 5 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted without evidence of compliance.

—Recommendation 62/93. Case of the Cuauhtemoc Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 13 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 63/93. Case of the Cuauhtemoc Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua on 13 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 64/93. Case of Mr. Antonino Gomez Galicia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 14 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in the preliminary inquiry begun into the public servants who arrested Mr. Antonino Gomez Galicia, and whatever arrest warrant the courts issue, if appropriate, have yet to be executed. In addition, a decision has yet to be made in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun to investigate the conduct of David Hernandez Mejia, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

—Recommendation 65/93. Case of Messrs. Ernesto Bocanegra Gonzalez, Carlos Gutierrez Soltero, and Cruz Javier Frayre, inmates at the Social Rehabilitation

Center in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the attorney general of the republic on 21 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the attorney general of the republic inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 2203/CE/93 and, if appropriate, criminal action must still be brought against the public servants who were involved in the operation on 23 November 1992, and arrest warrants served on them. A decision in the administrative proceeding of responsibility is also pending.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part by the governor of the State of Chihuahua inasmuch as the findings of the investigation into the role of the public servants in inflicting injuries on inmates Ernesto Bocanegra Gonzalez, Carlos Gutierrez Soltero, and Cruz Galvan Frayre have yet to be made known; accountabilities have yet to be clarified in relation to the police bodies that were involved in the operation on 23 November 1992 and, if appropriate, the pertinent administrative and criminal penalties imposed, while serving any arrest warrants issued; the introduction of goods, objects, and substances prohibited by prison regulations has yet to be investigated, and, if appropriate, the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office called in; necessary measures must still be taken to insure the physical integrity of the inmates, and the prison warden has yet to be suspended in order to facilitate the investigations and ascertain any accountability on his part.

—Recommendation 66/93. Case of Mr. Jesus Quintana Lopez and his fellow aggrieved parties. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 21 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as a decision has yet to be made in preliminary inquiry 2217/CE/93, as well as in the administrative proceeding of responsibility begun against the public servants who were involved in the incident. In addition, preliminary inquiry 6499/FSP/91 must continue so as to determine the acts or omissions that may entail a crime ascribed to public accountants Jorge Terrazas Morales, Ramiro Pichardo Davalos, and Manuel Gastelum Millan, and, if appropriate, criminal action should be brought against them.

—Recommendation 67/93. Case of Mrs. Carmelina Hernandez Escobar and Mrs. Isabel Hernandez Cruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 26 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 68/93. Case of Mrs. Elvia Quintana Velazquez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 26 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the internal investigation into the conduct of the public servants who conducted preliminary inquiry MT9/3214/92 has yet to begin, whereupon the appropriate penalties must be imposed. The aforementioned preliminary inquiry also has yet to be concluded.

—Recommendation 69/93. Case of Mr. Francisco Faian Leal. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 27 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 132/991-II, which was begun into the murder of Mr. Francisco Fabian Leal, has yet to be reopened and a decision made pursuant to it. If appropriate, criminal action should then be brought against the suspect or suspects, and whatever arrest warrants the courts might issue should be executed. The administrative proceeding of responsibility against Hector Alcantara, an agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office, has yet to begin, whereupon, if appropriate, disciplinary measures are to be imposed.

—Recommendation 70/93. Case of minor Ivette Herera Ortega. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tlaxcala on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 71/93. Case of Messrs. Eugenio Angulo Tobon, Teodoro Angulo Garcia, Anatolio Lucero Huerta, and Anastasio Alvarez Garcia. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 72/93. Case of citizens Yolanda Maldonado Vazquez and Angel Morales Colon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as preliminary inquiry 06/112/992 has yet to be conducted and a decision pursuant to it made. Also, the administrative proceeding of responsibility against the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of the aforementioned preliminary inquiry has yet to begin and, if appropriate, the Internal Comptrollership of the State Attorney General's Office called in to take action in accordance with the law.

—Recommendation 73/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 74/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Nayarit. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nayarit on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 75/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Guanajuato. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 76/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Coahuila. It was sent to the governor of the State of Coahuila on 29 April 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 77/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Zacatecas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 78/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 79/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 80/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as accepted in time to submit evidence.

—Recommendation 81/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Aguascalientes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Aguascalientes on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 82/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of San Luis Potosi. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 83/93. Case of the execution of penalties other than imprisonment in the State of Colima. It was sent to the governor of the State of Colima on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 84/93. Case of the beatings and mistreatment in the Men's Northern Preventive Prison of the Federal District. It was sent to the mayor of the Federal District on 3 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in full inasmuch as Mr. Josefino Santiago Santiago was suspended and Mr. Mario Espinosa Mejia was dismissed, and the Public Prosecutor's Office was called in to investigate the incident.

—Recommendation 85/93. Case of Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Reynosa in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 7 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 86/93. Case of Messrs. Alfredo Solorio Padilla and Faustino Baltazar Torres. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 7 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 87/93. Case of Mr. Alvaro Apolinar Rojas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 7 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 88/93. Case of the 13 Tzotzil Indians arrested in the communities of San Isidro el Ocotal and Mitziton, Municipality of San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 12 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as complied with in part inasmuch as the administrative proceeding of responsibility to identify the violations committed by the agents of the State Judicial Police who arrested the 13 Tzotzil Indians has yet to begin, whereupon, if appropriate, the applicable penalties will be imposed, calling in the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office to initiate a preliminary inquiry into the incident. Also pending is the execution of the arrest warrants issued for Messrs. Roman Perez Alvarez, Manuel Hernandez Gonzalez, Erasmo Gonzalez Hernandez, Fausto Gonzalez Hernandez, Porfirio Gonzalez Hernandez, Ciro Gomez Lopez, and Carmelino Gonzalez Hernandez.

—Recommendation 89/93. Case of Mr. Francisco Romero Montalvo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 13 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 90/93. Case of the Texcoco Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Mexico. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 14 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 91/93. Case of Cadereyta Municipal Public Jail in the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 14 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 92/93. Case of the Guadalupe Municipal Jail in the State of Nuevo Leon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Nuevo Leon on 14 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

—Recommendation 93/93. Case of citizens Gloria Gomez Zamorano, Azucena Gomez Zamorano, and Maria Felix Villegas Mata. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 14 May 1993.

This Fifth Report regards it as in time for a reply.

A) Status of the Recommendations

Issued During the Period

The following is the status of the recommendations issued during the May 1992-May 1993 period, which is the subject of this report:

a) Recommendations complied with in full

109/92, 113/92, 114/92, 116/92, 117/92, 118/92, 120/92, 126/92, 127/92, 131/92, 133/92, 137/92, 147/92, 150/92, 153/92, 157/92, 159/92, 160/92, 161/92, 165/92, 166/92, 170/92, 177/92, 187/92, 193/92, 194/92, 202/92, 205/92, 219/92, 230/92, 238,92, 244/92, 244/92, 248/92, 249/92, 256/92, 261/92, 264/92, 265/92, 270/92, 1/93, 2/93, 8/93, 12/93, 18/93, 20/93, 27/93, 42/93, and 84/93.

Total: 49

b) Recommendations complied with in part

105/92, 106/92, 107/92, 108/92, 110/92, 11/92, 112/92, 115/92, 118/92, 119/92, 121/92, 122/92, 123/92, 124/92, 128/92, 129/92, 130/92, 132/92, 134/92, 135/92, 136/92, 138/92, 139/92, 140/92, 141/92, 142/92, 143/92, 144/92, 145/92, 146/92, 148/92, 149/92, 150/92, 151/92, 152/92, 154/92, 15/92, 156/92, 158/92, 159/92, 162/92, 163/92, 164/92, 167/92, 168/92, 169/92, 170/92, 171/92, 172/92, 173/92, 174/92, 175/92, 178/92, 179/92, 180/92, 181/92, 182/92, 183/92, 184/92, 185/92, 186/92, 188/92, 189/92, 190/92, 191/92, 192/92, 195/92, 196/92, 197/92, 198/92, 199/92, 200/92, 201/92, 203/92, 204/92, 206/92, 207/92, 208/92, 209/92, 210/92, 210/92, 211/92, 212/92, 213/92, 214/92, 215/92, 216/92, 217/92, 218/92, 220/92, 221/92, 222/92, 223/92, 224/92, 225/92, 226/92, 27/92, 228/92, 229/92, 231/92, 232/92, 233/92, 234/92, 235/92, 236/92, 237/92, 239/92, 240/92, 241/92, 242/92, 243/92, 245/92, 246/92, 247/92, 250/92, 251/92, 253/92, 254/92, 255/92, 257/92, 258/92, 259/92, 260/92, 262/92, 263/92, 266/92, 267/92, 268/92, 269/92, 270/92, 271/92, 1/93, 3/93, 4/93, 6/93, 7/93, 9/93, 10/93, 11/93, 13/93, 14/93, 15/93, 16/93, 17/93, 19/93, 21/93, 22/93, 23/93, 24/93, 25/93, 26/93, 28/93, 29/93, 31/93, 32/93, 33/93, 34/93, 35/93, 36/93, 37/93, 38/93, 39/93, 40/93, 41/93, 43/93, 44/93, 45/93, 46/93, 47/93, 48/93, 49/93, 50/93, 51/93, 52/93, 53/93 54/93, 57/93, 58/93, 59/93, 60/93, 64/93, 65/93, 66/93, 68/93, 69/93, 72/93, and 88/93.

Total: 186

c) Recommendations not accepted

176/92 and 55/93.

Total: 2

d) Recommendations accepted in time to submit evidence

62/93, 63/93, 67/93, 70/93, 74/93, and 80/93.

Total: 6

e) Recommendations accepted without evidence of compliance

30/93, 56/93, and 61/93

Total: 3

f) Recommendations in time for a reply

60/93, 71/93, 75/93, 76/93, 77/93, 78/93,79/93, 81/93, 82/93, 83/93, 85/93, 86/93, 87/93, 89/93,90/93, 91/93, 92/93, and 93/93.

Total: 18

g) Recommendations with unsatisfactory compliance

5/93

Total: 1

Two-hundred and sixty recommendations were issued during the period covered by this report; however, 10 of them were sent to more than one authority, and thus their compliance status is variable. Therefore, the sum total of recommendations in the above follow-up categories is 265.

1. Arrest warrants served, 39

2. Arrest warrants yet to be served, 25

3. Arrest warrants refused by the judge, who was then upheld by the appeals court, 13 Total, 77

B) General Status of the Recommendations

Now that three uninterrupted years of work have gone by and 529 recommendations have been issued, our judgment is that an overview of compliance with them is essential. The following list is an effort to identify causes, origins, grounds, circumstances, and responsibilities. We feel that this will permit a more informed assessment.

Recommendations accepted, with evidence of compliance in full: 221

Recommendations accepted, with evidence of partial compliance: 297

Recommendations not accepted: 9 Recommendations in time to submit evidence: 6

Recommendations accepted, with unsatisfactory compliance: 2

Recommendations in time for a reply: 18

Recommendations accepted, without evidence of compliance: 3

a) Clarifications regarding the recommendations not accepted

During the three years of the National Commission for Human Rights only nine of the 529 recommendations issued have not been accepted. They are:

1. Recommendation 9/90. Case of Licenciado Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 14 August 1990.

2. Recommendation 12/90. Case of Licenciado Antonio Francisco Valencia Fontes. It was sent to the attorney general of the republic on 5 September 1990.

In connection with these two recommendations, on 24 May 1991 the Attorney General's Office took up the case again and submitted nonaccusatory findings. For this reason the court ordered Licenciado Valencia Fontes and his codefendants released unconditionally, which came to pass on 15 June 1991. Accordingly, although the recommendations were not accepted, they were later complied with.

3. Recommendation 23/90. Case of the disappearance of the vessel "Tuxpan." It was sent to the secretary of communications and transport on 7 November 1990.

4. Recommendation 7/91. Case of citizen Ruben Sarabia Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 6 February 1991. In this case the director general of social rehabilitation reported that inmate Ruben Sarabia Sanchez was not being held in isolation and solitary confinement and that he was living in the intimate-visit area at his own request. In addition, he reported that there was nothing to prevent as many people as wanted to visit him from doing so.

In order to verify that this recommendation had been accepted and complied with, on 15 May 1991 an official of this National Commission went to the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Puebla. He was denied entry.

It was later learned that the inmate was no longer being held in solitary confinement. Accordingly, although this recommendation was reported as not accepted, it was later complied with.

5. Recommendation 10/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Francisco Javier Enriquez Pena. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico and to the attorney general for the Federal District on 15 February 1991. It was the latter authority who did not accept the recommendation.

6. Recommendation 63/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Osorio Pinzon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla and to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of that state on 25 July 1991. It was the later authority who did not accept the recommendation.

In this case the State Superior Court originally refused to conduct the recommended investigations and, in any event, to discipline the staff at the civil court in the Judicial District of Atlixco, Puebla.

Later, on 27 December 1991, the chief justice of this court reported on the findings of the investigations into the irregularities committed by his court clerk, Licenciado Rigoberto Sanchez Morales, on whom was imposed the penalty of definitive suspension (sic) from his post. For this reason, although the recommendation was not accepted, it was actually complied with.

7. Recommendation 46/92. Case of citizen Martha Varella Listhwan. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice for the Federal District and to the secretary of commerce and industrial development on 24 March 1992. It was the latter authority who did not accept the recommendation.

In this case it bears noting that the Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992, reported it as complied with in full. Nevertheless, the Special Report on Total Compliance With Recommendations, dated 27 November 1992, reported it as not accepted inasmuch as the administrative penalty imposed on notary public number 4 of the Federal District was revoked on 15 October 1992.

It was clarified, however, that the Association of Notaries Public of the Federal District, not the secretariat, was responsible for not accepting the recommendation.

8. Recommendation 176/92. Case of Mr. Eduardo Hernandez Garcia. It was sent to the chief justice of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Chiapas on 10 September 1992.

9. Recommendation 55/92. Case of Mr. Pablo Maria Jonathan Molinet Aguilar. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 5 April 1993.

The above remarks should make it clear that although a total of nine recommendations were not accepted, in four of these cases the authority actually carried out what had been recommended. Substantively speaking, then, only five recommendations have not been accepted.

b) Clarifications regarding the recommendations complied with in part

i) General remarks

There are many reasons why these recommendations were complied with only in part: the complexity of certain investigations; the dates of certain violations; the difficulties in executing arrest warrants issued for former public servants and their very issuance by judges; the expenditures that have to be made in specific cases, but also the negligence, the excessive slowness, and the lack of political will that several authorities have shown in complying fully with the recommendations.

Below we group the partially complied with recommendations into categories based on the reasons why they have not been complied with in full to date.

ii) Recommendations in which there has been negligence

Based on the documentary evidence in the case file, the date when the recommendation was issued, and the specific points recommended, we feel that there has been negligence, or at least excessive and inexplicable slowness, in the following 45 instances:

1. Recommendation 26/90. Case of Mr. Marcos Zacarias Patricio. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 27 November 1990.

2. Recommendation 27/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Porfirio Nunez Burciaga. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 9 April 1991.

3. Recommendation 30/91. Case of the murder of the Miranda Ibarra brothers, Mario and Sabino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Baja California on 19 April 1991.

4. Recommendation 35/91. Case of the murder of newsman Emiliano Santiago Alvarado. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 30 April 1991.

5.Recommendation 36/91. Case of the murder of newsman Armando Sanchez Herrera. It was sent to the governor of the State of San Luis Potosi on 30 April 1991.

6. Recommendation 37/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Hector Odilon Lopez Lopez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 7 May 1991.

7. Recommendation 40/91. Case of the murder of newsman Odilon Lopez Urias. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 14 May 1991.

8. Recommendation 42/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Enrique Ramirez Palacios. It was sent to the governor of the State of Mexico on 15 May 1991.

9. Recommendation 45/91. Case of the murder of newsman Roberto Ornelas Reyes. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 22 May 1991.

10. Recommendation 47/91. Case of Mr. Mariano Rodriguez Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 23 May 1991.

11. Recommendation 48/91. Case of the Tierra Colorada Community, Municipality of Malinaltepec, Guerrero. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guerrero on 23 May 1991.

12. Recommendation 50/91. Case of Mr. Jose del Carmen Llergo Totosaus. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 24 May 1991.

13. Recommendation 52/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Ernesto Flores Torrijos and Mrs. Norma Alicia Moreno Figueroa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 18 May 1991.

14. Recommendation 57/91. Case of the murder of Mr. Edilberto Ruiz Ramos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 21 June 1991.

15. Recommendation 63/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Osorno Pinzon. It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 25 July 1991.

16. Recommendation 64/91. Case of Mr. Juan Ignacio Ferrer Guerra. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 25 July 1991.

17. Recommendation 67/91. Case of the murder of newsman Jorge Brenes Araya. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 6 August 1991.

18. Recommendation 69/91. Case of Mr. Juan Jose Fragoso Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Guanajuato on 21 August 1991.

19. Recommendation 74/91. Case of Mr. Francisco Javier Andrade Murrieta and Mrs. Ines Felix Berrelleza. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora 26 August 1991.

20. Recommendation 80/91. Case of the district jails and the Social Rehabilitation Center in the State of Morelos. It was sent to the governor of the State of Morelos on 11 September 1991.

21. Recommendation 85/91. Case of the disappearance of Mr. Enrique Gual Gamboa. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 23 September 1991.

22. Recommendation 88/91. Case of Mrs. Sara Garcia (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 October 1991.

23. Recommendation 91/91. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Guadalajara, Jalisco. It was sent to the governor of the State of Jalisco on 14 October 1991.

24. Recommendation 95/91. Case of Mr. Argelio Enrique Gomez Rivera. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 23 October 1991.

25. Recommendation 107/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Matamoros in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipes on 5 November 1991.

26. Recommendation 116/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia in the State of Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 14 November 1991.

27. Recommendation 117/91. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Victoria in the State of Tamaulipas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Tamaulipas on 14 November 1991.

28. Recommendation 121/91. Case of the murder of newsman Jesus Michel Jacobo. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 25November 1991.

29. Recommendation 123/91. Case of the disappearance of newsman Martin Heredia Sanchez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991.

30. Recommendation 125/91. Case of Mr. David Cardenas Rueda. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 25 November 1991.

31. Recommendation 16/92. Case of Mr. Eloy Mendez Mendez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 11 February 1992.

32. Recommendation 18/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Durango, Durango. It was sent to the governor of the State of Durango on 11 February 1992.

33. Recommendation 23/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Centers in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 24 February 1992.

34. Recommendation 29/92. Case of Mrs. Yolanda Guzman Martinez and Messrs. Alfredo Luna Lozano, Isidro Luna Ramos, and J. Refugio Ontiveros Guzman. It was sent to the governor of the State of Zacatecas on 28 February 1992.

35. Recommendation 34/92. Case of the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sonora on 4 March 1992.

36. Recommendation 37/92. Case of the Preventive Center in Zinapecuaro, Michoacan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 11 March 1992.

37. Recommendation 65/92. Case of citizen Prisca Ascencio Diaz (widow). It was sent to the governor of the State of Puebla on 24 April 1992.

38. Recommendation 66/92. Case of Mr. Manuel Felix Uzeta and Mrs. Maria de Jesus Gil de Felix. It was sent to the governor of the State of Sinaloa on 24 April 1992.

39. Recommendation 77/92. Case of Mr. Rosendo Garcia Miguel. It was sent to the governor of the State of Oaxaca on 29 April 1992.

40. Recommendation 79/92. Case of citizen Francisco Dominguez Espino. It was sent to the governor of the State of Michoacan on 30 April 1992.

41. Recommendation 83/92. Case of minor Usbaldo Urgel Martinez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Chiapas on 6 May 1992.

42. Recommendation 84/92. Case of Messrs. Juvencio and Miguel Gonzalez Gonzalez. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 6 May 1992.

43. Recommendation 90/92. Case of the Salvador Urbina Ejido, Municipality of Angel Albino Corzo, State of Chiapas. It was sent to the secretary of agrarian reform on 11 May 1992.

44. Recommendation 92/92. Case of "La Fortaleza de San Carlos" Social Rehabilitation Center in the city of Perote, Veracruz. It was sent to the governor of the State of Veracruz on 12 May 1992.

45. Recommendation 94/92. Case of the Social Rehabilitation Center in Merida, Yucatan. It was sent to the governor of the State of Yucatan on 19 May 1992.

In summary, we can assert that the following authorities have displayed negligence in complying fully with the indicated number of recommendations:

Government of the State of Sinaloa, six recommendations

Government of the State of Veracruz, five recommendations

Government of the State of Oaxaca, four recommendations

Government of the State of Puebla, four recommendations

Government of the State of Tamaulipas, four recommendations

Government of the State of Sonora, three recommendations

Government of the State of Michoacan, three recommendations

Government of the State of Chiapas, two recommendations

Government of the State of Guanajuato, two recommendations

Government of the State of Yucatan, two recommendations

Government of the State of Baja California, one recommendation

Government of the State of Durango, one recommendation

Government of the State of Guerrero, one recommendation

Government of the State of Jalisco, one recommendation

Government of the State of Mexico, one recommendation

Government of the State of Morelos, one recommendation

Government of the State of San Luis Potosi, one recommendation

Government of the State of Zacatecas, one recommendation

Secretariat of Agrarian Reform, one recommendation

Presidency of the Honorable Congress of the State of Oaxaca, one recommendation

iii) Recommendations pending compliance owing to the failure to issue and/or execute arrest warrants

Fifty-nine of the 297 recommendations complied with in part are in this category because arrest warrants either have not been issued by judges or have not been served.

In this first instance, this National Commission is not unaware of how difficult it is to serve certain arrest warrants, especially in the case of suspects who belonged to police bodies. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that the essential point of these recommendations is to bring to justice those who are suspected of crimes that represent violations of human rights.

The National Commission does not regard a recommendation as complied with in full when a preliminary inquiry has been completed and submitted, arrest warrants have been issued, and public servants sacked and considered fugitives from justice. Rather, in order for the battle against impunity to be truly effective and exemplary punishment meted out to violators of human rights, they must be apprehended and placed in the custody of the judge to be prosecuted in accordance with the law.

The second instance, that is to say, when arrest warrants are not granted or issued by judges, represents an additional worry. The National Commission feels that there is no justification whatsoever for the excessive time that some judges have taken to decide whether to issue arrest warrants. They are thus allowing suspects to circumvent the justice system and permitting human rights violations to go unpunished.

Although this situation is not exclusive to the Federal Judiciary, and with all of the respect that this branch has always deservedly gotten from the National Commission, we cannot fail to point out that various district judges have taken between 150 and 190 days to issue 30 arrest warrants.

In addition to these consequences, owing to the inexplicable delays in granting these arrest warrants eight recommendations sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic have not been complied with in full this year.

As of the date of this report, compliance with five other recommendations addressed to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has been virtually suspended owing to the failure to issue arrest warrants, for which courts of the Federal Judiciary have the responsibility.

Under Paragraph B of Article 102 of the Constitution, the National Commission does not have jurisdiction to hear complaints about public servants of the Federal Judiciary. Nevertheless, this does not prevent us from noting that during the year covered by this report 36 arrest warrants arising from recommendations that this National Commission sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic were denied by district courts.

In view of such responses the National Commission has no choice but to regard recommendation in that category as complied with in full, inasmuch as it does not have jurisdiction to intervene in judicial matters and in matters that are properly those of the Federal Judiciary.

We believe, with all due respect, that the Honorable Supreme Court of the Nation should be able to review this situation.

When the National Commission finds that agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office are to blame for a fraudulent, unfounded indictment, it has asked that the appropriate disciplinary, administrative, or criminal measures be taken against them.

The following is a rundown of the arrest warrants that have arisen from the recommendations which the National Commission for Human Rights has sent to state governors, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, and the Office of the Judge Advocate General, and that have not been issued by judges or have not been served.

Chiapas. Recommendation 83/92, nine arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 192/92, seven arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 52/93, 11 arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 27

Chihuahua. Recommendation 124/92, four arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 161/92, two arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 1/93, one arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, 7

Federal District. Recommendation 51/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed and one pending issuance and/or execution. Total, 3

Durango. Recommendation 9/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 2

State of Mexico. Recommendation 104/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 148/92, three arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 243/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 14/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 16/93, nine arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, 15

Guanajuato. Recommendation 69/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 1

Guerrero. Recommendation 48/91, 16 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 112/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 204/92, three arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 210/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 220/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 222/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 229/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 241/92, three arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 28

Hidalgo. Recommendation 28/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 262/92, three arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 271/92, 11 arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, 15

Michoacan, Recommendation 142/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 143/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 200/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 206/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 208/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 25/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 36/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 9

Morelos. Recommendation 43/91, one arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 7/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 71/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 181/92, two arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 162/92, [illegible] arrest warrant yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, [illegible]

Oaxaca. Recommendation 26/90, 10 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 47/91, four arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 88/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 100/91, six arrest warrants yet to be executed and one yet to be issued and/or executed; Recommendation 52/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 77/92, 28 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 171/92, 21 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 180/92, 16 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 184/92, 83 arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 235/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 239/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 258/92, five arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 38/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 178

Puebla. Recommendation 57/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 32/93, two arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 38/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 4

San Luis Potosi. Recommendation 36/91, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 1

Sinaloa. Recommendation 66/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed; Recommendation 139/92, two arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 3

Tabasco. Recommendation 54/93, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 1

Tamaulipas. Recommendation 67/91, two arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 2

Veracruz. Recommendation 50/91, three arrest warrants yet to be executed; Recommendation 227/92, one arrest warrant yet to be executed. Total, 3

Zacatecas. Recommendation 29/92, three arrest warrants yet to be executed. Total, 3

Office of the Judge Advocate General. Recommendation 98/91, five arrest warrants yet to be issued and/or executed. Total, 5

Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

a) The following is the current status of the arrest warrants issued for public servants that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has not executed and that were referred to by the Fourth Semiannual Report of the National Commission for Human Rights:

The following arrest warrants are pending execution:

Recommendations 9/90 and 12/90. Adrian Juan Francisco Vernis, Ceferino Esteban Aguila Salazar, and Carlos Nolasco Morales.

Recommendation 11/90. Rafael Becerril Zendejas and Alfonso Trevino Pena.

Recommendation 1/91. Alejandro Aguilar Torres, Antonio Reyes Sarmiento, and Jose Arnulo Rivera Ahumada.

Recommendation 16/91. Jose Manuel Estrada Lopez.

Recommendation 17/91. Pascual Candelario Gutierrez Minjares, Sergio Hernandez Ramirez, Jaime Ochoa Rodriguez, and Perseo Diaz.

Recommendation 79/91. Francisco Arturo Quintana Endorzain, and Anselmo Espinoza Rueda.

Recommendation 94/91. David Meza Alvarez.

Recommendation 105/91. Cesar Lopez Siliceo.

Recommendation 111/91. Pascual Candelario Gutierrez Minjares.

Recommendation 31/92. Armando Esquer Raygadas.

Recommendation 50/92. Carlos Javier Davila Cano, Jose Guadalupe Garcia Martinez, Arturo Sanchez Vazquez, Jaime Julio Rivera Ramirez, Juan Manuel Laurents Ayala, and Eduardo Baca Torres.

b) During the period of this report there were 134 new arrest warrants arising from the recommendations issued by the National Commission and sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. Their status is as follows:

1. Arrest warrants executed: 54

2. Arrest warrants pending execution: 30

3. Arrest warrants pending issuance by a judge: 26

4. Arrest warrants denied by a judge, with denial upheld by appeals court: 20

5. Arrest warrants denied and appealed: 1

6. Arrest warrants denied by judge and not appealed by the Public Prosecutor's Office: 3 Total: 134

The following arrest warrants have yet to be executed:

Recommendation 73/91. Armando Esquer Raygadas Recommendation 28/92. Javier Orozco Orozco Recommendation 35/92. Gustavo Monterola Morales Recommendation 42/92. Graciela Ruiz Rios Recommendation 48/92. Francisco Orueta Diaz and Ignacio Rodriguez de los Rios Recommendation 57/92. Jose Luis Gonzalez Garcia Recommendation 74/92. Victor Valenzuela Corrales Recommendation 78/92. Adrian Sanchez Montes, Mario Uribe Monzon, and Roberto Lopez Zavala Recommendation 91/92. Javier Sanchez Alvarez Recommendation 93/92. Raul Morales Aranda and Javier Chavez Juarez Recommendation 173/92. Arturo Sanchez Vazquez and Paulino Ignacio Licea Alvarez Recommendation 175/92. Alberto Alatriste Pinedo, Mario Aguilar Medina, Noe Gonzalez Yanez, Alvaro Ramirez Ambrosio, and Jaime Castillo Villar Recommendation 196/92. Jose Francisco Navarro Alfaro, Jose Ramon Villegas Velazquez, and Guillermo Trevino Peralta. Recommendation 212/92. Ramon Uriarte Solis Recommendation 223/92. Moises Figueroa Ventura. Recommendation 246/92. Fernando Duran Madrid Recommendation 270/92. Jaime Morales Caro, Eduardo Salvador Rios Noriega, and Jesus Calderon Sandoval.

The following arrest warrants have yet to be issued:

Recommendation 32/92. Fernando Esperon Garcia, Ernesto Sanchez Perez, and Guillermo Antonio Salazar Carrasco. Recommendation 76/92. Sergio Mejia Sanchez, Rigoberto Salcido Contreras, Juan Jose Perez Ruiz, Gerardo Torres Lozano, and Cristian Peralta Perez Recommendation 144/92. Arturo Ruiz Ramos Recommendation 209/92. Cesar O. Bernal Mondragon and Fidel Moran Guevara Recommendation 211/92. Ceferino Esteban Aguila Salazar, Javier Mauricio Zepeda Delgadillo, Macario Rojas Martinez, and Alberto Robledo Serrano Recommendation 225/92. Rene Jaramillo Pantoja and Rodolfo Carvajal Martinez Recommendation 238/92. Jose Luis Solis Galdamez, Jesus Martinez Hernandez, Jose Luis Contreras Pastrana, Gustavo Garcia Medrano, Constantino Aguilar Sanchez, Antonio Delgado Ibarra, Jose Ascencion Castaneda, Juan Ramos Soto, and Ramon Vargas Gutierrez.

It bears noting that between 4 January and 25 May 1993 the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic executed 24 arrest warrants. These efforts are indeed praiseworthy.

A total of 374 arrest warrants arising from recommendations that the National Commission has sent to the above authorities have yet to be issued and/or served.

iv) Prison-related recommendations that have not yet been complied with

Of the 297 recommendations reported as complied with in part in this report, 106 have to do with prison matters. The National Commission finds that it is to some degree explainable that 90 of these recommendations have been complied with only in part. In most cases the reason is that the recommendations entail funding for the construction, expansion, or outfitting of prison facilities and the supply of goods and services. Such tasks take time, of course.

Nonetheless, 12 prison-related recommendations have not been complied with because the proper authorities have decided not to. These cases entail tasks that require not financial backing but rather will and determination, tasks such as putting an end to privileges, training guards, separating inmates standing trial from those already convicted, conducting clinical-criminological exams, issuing and distributing the prison regulations, etc.

v) Other recommendations complied with in part

Six partially complied with recommendations are environmental in nature, and their very complexity means that they will take longer to carry out in full.

Total compliance with five other recommendations entails finding persons presumed missing, which means lengthy, difficult investigations.

In conclusion, it is only natural that 33 recommendations issued on recent dates are still complied with in part.

vi) Recommendations sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

During the May 1992-May 1993 period 31 recommendations were sent to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic; combining them with the 67 that were sent during the National Commission's first two years of work makes a total of 98.

The status of these 98 recommendations is as follows:

Recommendations not accepted: 2

Recommendation complied with in full: 63

Recommendations complied with in part: 33

It bears noting that from 4 January to 25 May 1993 the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic complied fully with 19 recommendations.

As for the 33 recommendations with which the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has complied in part, we should bear in mind that in 13 cases the federal courts took overly long to issue the arrest warrants or have simply not done so to date.

c) Results of the National Campaign for Total Compliance With 136 Recommendations

One of the main concerns proclaimed in the Fourth Semiannual Report of the National Commission for Human Rights was the large number of recommendations that had been complied with in part. At the time there were 136 of them.

In light of this situation, a national campaign began on 16 July 1992 to see to it that these recommendations were complied with.

On 22 September 1992 the initial results were reported to the public; it was noted that 23 recommendations had been complied with in full.

On 27 November 1992 there was another report on the progress of the campaign. Seventeen recommendations were reported as complied with in full.

In short, of the package of 136 recommendations 38 were reported as complied with in full. The following are the authorities to whom the recommendations were sent and the number complied with in full:

1. The attorney general of the republic, 11 recommendations: 83/91; 111/91; 118/91; 1/92; 5/92; 27/92; 31/92; 39;92; 40/92; 60/92, and 79/92.

2. The governor of the State of Veracruz, six recommendations: 30/90; 34/91; 8/92; 19/92; 33/92, and 44/92.

3. The attorney general for the Federal District, six recommendations: 89/91; 109/91; 12/92; 28/92; 68/92, and 75/92.

4. The governor of the State of Mexico, three recommendations: 110/91; 114/91, and 32/92.

5. The governor of the State of Morelos, two recommendations: 15/90 and 6/92.

6. The governor of the State of Aguascalientes, one recommendation: 108/91.

7. The governor of the State of Baja California, one recommendation: 87/91.

8. The governor of the State of Guanajuato, one recommendation: 41/91.

9. The governor of the State of Hidalgo, one recommendation: 63/91.

10. The governor of the State of Puebla, one recommendation: 38/92.

11. The governor of the State of Sinaloa, one recommendation: 24/92.

12. The governor of the State of Tabasco, one recommendation: 93/91.

13. The judge advocate general, one recommendation: 70/91.

14. The secretary of agrarian reform, one recommendation: 103/91.

15. The delegate of the Department of the Federal District in Venustiano Carranza, one recommendation: 47/92.

Total: 38 Recommendations

The National Campaign for Compliance With the Recommendations continued between 27 November 1992 and 25 May 1993, mainly in the form of reminders to the authorities detailing the points that had yet to be complied with in each recommendation. In addition, several working meetings were held with various authorities to analyze and discuss both the difficulties in complying with certain recommendations and the measures to carry them out.

These efforts led to compliance with 19 more recommendations, to wit:

1. The attorney general of the republic, 12 recommendations: 68/91; 105/91; 113/91; 122/91; 2/92; 56/92; 67/92; 72/92; 74/92; 79/92; 87/92, and 91/92.

2. The governor of the State of Oaxaca, one recommendation: 84/91

3. The governor of the State of Morelos, two recommendations: 82/91 and 86/92.

4. The governor of the State of Jalisco, one recommendation: 41/92.

5. The governor of the State of Chiapas, one recommendation: 73/92.

6. The secretary of finance and public credit and the chairman of the National Banking Commission, one recommendation: 51/92.

7. The secretary of agrarian reform, one recommendation: 84/91.

The National Campaign for Total Compliance With 136 Recommendations thus led to total compliance with 57 recommendations.

It goes without saying that the National Campaign for Total Compliance With the Recommendations will continue in a new phase during which its methods and strategies will have to be reviewed to achieve the desired results.

The campaign will now be for total compliance with 297 recommendations.

d) Other aspects related to the follow-up on the recommendations

In an effort to keep in touch with the authorities the National Commission decided to send them three general reminders a year on the status of compliance with their recommendations, one every four months and a fourth reminder before the presentation of the annual report. To this end 96 reminder documents were sent in the May 1992-May 1993 period to the secretaries of agrarian reform, health, agriculture and water resources, fisheries, communications and transport, and social development; the federal attorney for consumers, the federal attorney for environmental protection, the attorney general of the republic, the attorney general for the Federal District, and the judge advocate general; the mayor of the Federal District; the directors general of ISSSTE and the director general of PEMEX; state governors; the chief justices of the Superior Courts of Justice of the States of Colima, Mexico, Chiapas, Veracruz, Quintana Roo, and Oaxaca; the president of the legislatures of these states; and to the mayors of Parral, Chihuahua; Chulapa de Alvarez, Guerrero, and Tehuacan, Puebla.

A model form for following up on responses from authorities to the National Commission for Human Rights was developed, studied, and approved; it marks the beginning of a new stage in this effort. All of this will help the National Commission to perform this task better.

Direct contact was established and maintained with the officials who in and of themselves or on the delegated authority of their superiors are in charge of directing or overseeing compliance with the recommendations. To this end we made use of telephone conversations, fax machines, and personal meetings that allowed for the exchange of opinions and the pinpointing of problems that in any way have temporarily influenced or impeded thorough compliance with the recommendations and the standardization of criteria.

We also drew up and computerized a list of the names of government agents or public servants who have been penalized pursuant to decisions in the administrative proceedings of responsibility that have been recommended. Each entry includes the number of the recommendation having to do with them and the type of administrative penalty imposed. In addition, it includes those who were exonerated in the administrative proceedings themselves. Finally, the recommendations were reviewed to identify the arrest warrants issued for public servants but not yet executed. Lists were also drawn up in these latter two cases and entered into the computer.

4. Documents of Nonaccountability

During the past year of activities the National Commission sent 76 Documents of Nonaccountability in connection with specific cases to various authorities whom complainants accused of human rights violations.

The 76 Documents of Nonaccountability were sent to the following authorities:

The Attorney General of the Republic: 21

The Attorney General for the Federal District: 10

The Governor of the State of Chiapas: 3

The Governor of the State of Guerrero: 3

The Governor of the State of Michoacan: 3

The Governor of the State of Oaxaca: 3

The Governor of the State of Puebla: 3

The Federal Public Prosecutor: 2 The Governor of the State of Mexico: 2

The Governor of the State of Veracruz: 2

The Mayor of the Federal District: 2

The Secretary of Agriculture and Water Resources: 1

The Secretary of Social Development: 1

The Secretary of the Navy: 1

The Governor of the State of Baja California Sur: 1

The Governor of the State of Colima: 1

The Governor of the State of Jalisco: 1

The Governor of the State of Sinaloa: 1

The Governor of the State of Tabasco: 1

The Governor of the State of Zacatecas: 1

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the State of Baja California Sur: 1

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the State of Durango: 1

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the State of Quintana Roo: 1

The Undersecretary "B" of the Interior Secretariat: 1

The Judge Advocate General: 1

The Director General of the Institute of the National Fund for Workers Housing: 1

The Director General of the National Fund for Low-cost Housing: 1

The Director General of the IMSS: 1

The Director General of the ISSSTE: 1

The Mayor of Merida, Yucatan: 1

The Mayor of Puebla, Puebla: 1

The Mayor of San Jose de Garcia, Aguascalientes: 1

The Secretary General of Safety and Roadways of the Federal District Department: 1

A summary of the Documents of Nonaccountability can be found in Annex 5 [not published with this document].

5. Amicable Settlement and Mediation

The Law and Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights provide for the mechanism of amicable settlement with the authorities whom a complainant has accused of violating human rights, as long as the complaint does not concern violations of the right to life or to physical and psychological integrity, torture, or other particularly serious crimes.

Article 6, Paragraph VI and Article 36 of the Law and Articles 117 to 122 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission establish a precise, simple procedure for immediately resolving human rights violations (with the above exceptions). The following guidelines have been followed in carrying it out:

Under the provisions of the Law, the First and Second General Inspection Offices [Visitadurias], which are in charge of receiving and processing general complaints, in contrast to the Third Office, which specializes in prison matters, have set up, without any red tape, a brigade coordinating board for each Inspection Office; the board draws up the list of issues to be addressed with the authority in question and undertakes the preparatory activities for each working meeting. The coordination procedures conform to the following steps.

—The coordinator of each Inspection Office's brigade asks the respective Coordinating Board of Internal Procedures for a list of the case files that have had a response from the authority who has been accused.

—Afterwards, the brigade coordinator asks the area directors to analyze, along with the adjunct inspectors attached to their directorates, the issues that could be resolved through amicable settlement so that the inspectors can draft information memoranda for each case.

—The area directors, using the information memoranda duly authorized by them, propose the issues that are going to be taken up with each authority.

—The brigade coordinator lists the issues that can be addressed through amicable settlement, sets the dates for the meetings, and proceeds to make contact with the authorities. Afterwards, each adjunct inspector in charge of processing the case file tells the complainants that their cases are going to be taken up with the authorities at working meetings at which the viewpoint of the authorities is going to be heard.

In the cases in which several matters are to be taken up with a single authority, a timetable agreed upon in advance with the authority is used, although special issues requiring a separate, unscheduled session could arise.

—At the working meeting the brigade coordinator explains the proposals to the officials representing the authority for their consideration. In some cases the representatives immediately accept the proposals. In others they request more time to study them in greater detail and suggest (or the brigade coordinator suggests) holding another meeting as soon as possible. On still other occasions the representatives do not accept the proposals, whereupon the procedure of amicable settlement for this matter is canceled.

—After the working meeting with the authorities an amicable settlement is formalized in a document sent to them, with a copy to the complainant informing him or her of the progress in the case.

Under Article 119 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights, the document reminds the authority that he has 15 days to respond in writing to the proposal and to send evidence of compliance.

—After a response from the authority, the National Commission informs the complainant that the proposal has been accepted and, consequently, that the proper authority is handling the matter. The National Commission informs the complainant that it will be able to close the file through amicable settlement. At the same time, it recommends to the complainant that he or she continue to monitor the case, inasmuch as the National Commission will take it up again in the event of noncompliance.

The Inspection Offices have developed a mechanism for following up on the matters that have been settled amicably so that complainants are not left defenseless vis-a-vis the authorities and in order to insure that the agreement is fulfilled satisfactorily in keeping with the conditions under which it was concluded.

—Under Article 119 of the Rules of Procedure, complainants have 90 days following the authority's acceptance of the proposed settlement to request that the National Commission intervene once again owing to noncompliance by the authority. In this event the case would be reopened pursuant to a resolution by the appropriate general inspector.

We should note that during the period covered by this report 119 amicable settlements were undertaken. The following are the States and Institutions with which efforts at a compromise were made:

Amicable Settlements

Institution	Files Submitted	Concluded	Pending	Amicable Settlement Not Accepted
State of Chiapas	82	82	0	0
State of Chihuahua	9	8	0	1
State of Guanajuato	8	6	0	2
State of Hidalgo	27	27	0	0
State of Jalisco	21	21	0	0
State of Mexico	40	39	0	1
State of Michoacan	12	12	0	0
State of Morelos	11	11	0	0
State of Oaxaca	62	59	0	3
State of Puebla	32	31	0	1
State of Sinaloa	7	7	0	0
State of Sonora	16	16	0	0
State of Tabasco	30	30	0	0
State of Tlaxcala	15	15	0	0
State of Veracruz	114	114	0	0
State of Yucatan	1	1	0	0
State of Zacatecas	6	6	0	0
Department of Federal District	74	33	41	0
General Directorate of Migratory Services of the Interior Secretariat	5	5	0	0
IMSS	25	6	16	3
ISSSTE	13	12	0	1
Office of the Attorney General of the Republic	278	266	12	0
Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District	334	246	87	1
Secretariat of Social Development	7	7	0	0
Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit	29	11	18	0
Office of the Federal Attorney for Consumers	4	3	1	0
Secretariat of the Navy	2	0	0	2
Secretariat of Agrarian Reform	8	0	8	0
Secretariat of Public Education	5	1	4	0
General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways	28	12	16	0
Totals	1,305	1,087	203	15

All in all, 1,305 cases were submitted for amicable settlement; 1,087 were concluded, under the following categories:

a) Resolved during processing: 834

b) Owing to lack of jurisdiction: 155

c) Through Guidance: 98

The following five authorities demonstrated the greatest political willingness to resolve complaints through amicable settlement: the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, the Government of the State of Mexico, the Government of the State of Tlaxcala, and the ISSSTE.

This judgment is based on several factors: number of cases submitted, number of cases settled, promptness of response, and willingness to inform the National Commission of progress.

6. Processing of Complaints

a) Breakdown of the Complaints

—Breakdown by manner of communication.

During the period covered by this report, complaints were lodged with the National Commission in the following ways:

By letter: 4,428

In person: 4,342

Through publication in the press: 23

Total: 8,793

—Breakdown of the complaints by the level of the authority charged, federal or local.

Regarding the 2,779 complaints that were classified as presumably involving human rights violations, and based exclusively on the original information supplied by the complainants, we can establish that the authorities charged are: federal in 842 cases and state-level in 1,777 cases. In 126 instances both federal and state authorities are mentioned, and in 34 cases, which are pending classification, it has not yet been possible to determine jurisdiction.

—Breakdown of the complaints according to the nature of the alleged human rights violation.

Among the complaints filed, which are placed under investigation to determine the veracity of the events on which they are based so that action can be taken accordingly, this National Commission took up the following cases:

Delay in the administration of justice: 518

Arbitrary arrest: 453

Abuse of authority: 448

False accusation: 290

Violation of inmate rights: 277

Defects of procedure: 272

Torture: 246

Denial of justice: 212

Disagreement with administrative resolution: 131

Denial of the right to petition: 128

Accountability of public servants: 116

Delay in the judicial process: 104

Denial of request for medical care: 9

Improper exercise of public service: 88

Medical negligence: 82

Assault and battery: 81

Failure to execute verdict, ruling, or resolution: 78

Failure to execute arrest warrant: 68

In addition, 47 other alleged violations were mentioned; they are listed in Annex 6 of this report [not published with this document].

b) Remarks Concerning Complaints of Torture

During the first semester complaints of torture were the second largest category of alleged human rights violations, numbering 1870 (13.4 percent). In the second semester they were first with 266 cases (13.9 percent). In the third semester they were third with 156 cases (6.2 percent). In the fourth semester they were seventh with 134 cases (2.9 percent). The fifth and sixth semester constitute the 12-month period covered by this report, and during it torture was in seventh place among alleged human rights violations with 246 cases (2.8 percent).

Now that three years have passed, the National Commission is in a position to analyze more deeply and thoroughly the information that has been coming in during these periods on acts of torture as violations of human rights.

In previous semiannual reports the accounts of the complaints of torture were based exclusively on the information from the complainant, with no specific mention of the findings of the investigation conducted by the National Commission. In other words, the reports did not mention whether the National Commission actually had or had not been able to verify the existence of torture. The only piece of information that previous semiannual reports had included was the number of recommendations that had been issued in connection with torture.

Now is an opportune time to announce the results of the processing of case files involving complaints of torture lodged with the National Commission over the past three years; they are based on the conclusions of the corresponding investigations, that is to say, on verification that torture was or was not practiced or on the reasons why the National Commission issued a resolution that it did not have jurisdiction.

During the first semester of work, June-December 1990, we reported that in 180 case files torture was the main violation charged by the complainants. To this number should be added 29 case files that this semiannual report listed as pending classification owing to lack of sufficient information from the complainant. This is because once the complaint was clarified by the person lodging it, it was found that torture was the allegation. Thus, the complaints of torture during that six-month period numbered 209.

During the second semester, December 1990-June 1991, 266 case files involving torture were originally opened, to which were added 49 complaints that were initially described as pending classification owing to insufficient information from the complainant. The total for the semester was 315 case files.

During the third semester 156 case files involving torture were originally reported as having been opened, and 49 of those pending classification were added to them, making a total of 205.

During the fourth semester there were originally 134, and five were added later to make 139.

Finally, from May 1992 to May 1993 (the fifth and sixth semesters) a total of 246 complaints in which torture was the alleged violation were lodged.

Based on the above data, the total number of complaints of torture during the three years of work by the National Commission is 1,114.

At present, 847 of these case files have been concluded, and 267 are still being processed; that is to say, the investigation has not been completed, and it cannot yet be said whether the complainant's account has been verified.

As for the 847 case files that have been closed, the following have been the reasons therefor:

—103 recommendations have been issued, which implies that the torture alleged by the complainant did indeed exist.

—23 Documents of Nonaccountability have been issued, which implies that there was no torture or at least that the investigation could not prove it.

—293 were concluded during processing of the case file. This means that although torture could not be proved, another type of human rights violation was. These cases were either settled with the authorities that had been charged with the violation or else the authorities took direct action to end the violation and had it redressed and the guilty parties punished.

—73 case files were closed owing to the complainant's lack of interest in continuing the procedure.

—39 case files were closed because of duplication of the complaint.

—Complainants expressly abandoned 78 case files.

—In 71 cases in which a human rights violation was not found, complainants were advised to appear before the proper authorities because the matter came under the jurisdiction of either the federal courts or a State Commission for Human Rights. In any event, torture was not proved.

Under the Law and Rules of Procedure of the National Commission, five complaints were lodged after the time limit had expired and without being accompanied by sufficient evidence that torture had actually been practiced. The National Commission thus decided that it did not have jurisdiction.

—Finally, when the trial judge considered the charge of torture in his ruling and rejected it, or else when such a judgment was made during the trial itself, inasmuch as these were substantive judicial matters, the National Commission ruled that it did not have jurisdiction. This applied in 162 cases.

As has already been stated, 267 cases are still under investigation to determine whether torture was actually engaged in.

In examining the complaints of torture over time, we should also indicate the year in which the incidents took place or were reported as taking place, according to the information supplied by the complainants. In this regard, it bears noting that 56 cases before 1989 were found; 186 cases in 1989; 362 in 1990; 287 in 1991; 135 in 1992, and 20 in 1993. In 68 cases the year in which the torture supposedly took place could not be determined.

c) Authorities presumably responsible for human rights violations

During the year covered by this report 632 authorities were presumably responsible for human rights violations. This number is based solely on the original charge by the complainants in their initial documents, and many are still under investigation to corroborate whether these authorities did in fact violate human rights.

The 10 authorities mentioned most often by complainants as alleged violators of human rights were:

The Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District-Judicial Police of the Federal District: 582 times

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic-Federal Judicial Police: 354 times

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chiapas-Judicial Police of the State of Chiapas: 157 times

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Oaxaca-Judicial Police of the State of Oaxaca: 155 times

The Mexican Social Security Institute: 117 times

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Puebla-Judicial Police of the State of Puebla: 110 times

The Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District: 88 times

The General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways of the Department of the Federal District: 86 times

The Secretariat of Agrarian Reform: 71 times

The Office of the Attorney General for the State of Jalisco-Judicial Police of the State of Jalisco: 67 times

The 622 other authorities are listed in Annex 7 of this report [not published with this document].

7. Legal Guidance

Aside from attending to complainants by opening their case files and informing them about the follow-up thereon whenever they so request, the National Commission assisted a total of 3,687 individuals who came to its offices to receive legal guidance about how to resolve their particular problems. The list of individuals attended to during the period covered by this report can be found in Annex 8 of this report [not published with this document].

The National Commission also attended to 188 social organizations, with the following breakdown: nongovernment human rights organizations, 50; State Human Rights Commissions, 16; peasant organizations, 15; workers organizations, 14; organizations of colonia [urban community] residents, 11; public institutions, 11; Indian organizations, 5; cooperative associations, 4; employers groups, 3; merchants organizations, 6; associations of professionals, 6; party or civic organizations, 18; miscellaneous associations, 29. This information is detailed in Annex 9 [not published with this document].

During the period covered by this report a total of 10,379 requests for information were sent to the authorities; this number includes the reminders that had to be sent in some cases.

Annex 10 [not published with this document] specifies the authorities from whom information was requested, the number of times it was requested, and the number of replies that each has submitted.

The authorities sent responses to 93.5 percent of the National Commission's requests for information last year and to 96 percent during the year covered by this report.

Owing to the very positive response that the authorities have given to the National Commission's requests for information, none need to be mentioned as delinquent.

In an effort to investigate the complaints of human rights violations, and independent of the report under the Prison Program, on-site work was done in the following states: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Durango, Mexico State, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Yucatan.

A total of 129 missions were conducted.

8. Other Aspects of the Complaints Program

By the close of the period covered by this report all of the complaints that contained the necessary information had been duly classified. We should note that the complaints pending classification owing to insufficient information from the complainant accounted for 2.9 percent of the total complaints received during the previous year but only 1.5 percent this year.

The above notwithstanding, it was not always possible to perform the initial classification within three working days immediately after the complaints were assigned to the adjunct inspectors.

—Meetings were held with all of the adjunct inspectors to establish operating criteria and to spell out the standards of the National Commission in an effort to streamline and overhaul the internal procedures followed in compiling the complaint files with an eye towards resolving them more expeditiously.

—In order to train specialized personnel to perform the activities of the General Inspector's Offices, a social-service program was implemented in March with the Law Department of the Autonomous University of Mexico under which 25 recent graduates can perform their social service with the National Commission.

—In a bid to expand and update the knowledge of the adjunct inspectors of the National Commission about the procedures for appropriately processing the complaints of human rights violations, the Second Training Course was held from 12 to 16 April.

This course focused on the following areas: criminal investigation, forensic medicine, modern trends in criminal law, and investigation techniques. The speakers were: Dr. Luis de la Barreda, Dr. Margarita Franco, Dr. Epifanio Salazar, Dr. Eduardo Barcena Brambila, Licenciado Sergio Cirnes, Licenciado Alejandro Carrillo Garcia, and Licenciado Raul Marquez Romero, all of them members of the National Commission.

—In an effort to prepare the case files more expeditiously, the National Commission twice drew up and sent to the authorities from whom information was requested, a list of the responses received, of the requests to which there had been no response, and of the requests to which that they still had time to reply. The first cutoff date for information to draft the special report sent to the authorities from whom information had been requested was 15 March 1993. This report concluded that from 15 October 1992 to 15 March 1993 a total of 8,890 documents had been sent to the authorities and that as of that date 8,204 responses had been received, with the time limit having expired on 385 requests and with 346 still in time for a response. Thus, on 23 March a special report or balance sheet was sent to 150 authorities.

The second report sent to the authorities had a cutoff date of 12 April 1993. This report concluded that from 15 October 1992 to 12 April 1993, 9,584 documents had been sent to the authorities and that replies had been received in 8,790 cases, with 443 delayed and 351 in time for a reply. Thus, a special report or balance sheet was sent to 190 authorities on 16 April.

—In order to preserve the documents of the National Commission for Human Rights, half of all the case files that the Commission has concluded have been entered onto an optical disk. This will enable us to retrieve the necessary documents with extraordinary ease when a case that has been resolved and shelved needs to be reviewed.

In quantitative terms, the goal of preserving the National Commission's documents means computerizing approximately 180,000 of them, referring to almost 8,500 case files.

—Pursuant to the enactment of the Law of the National Commission and the issuance of its Rules of Procedure, manuals of procedures were drafted for each of the phases involved in compiling, investigating, and resolving the case file of a complaint, in an effort to standardize the actions and criteria of the staff of the General Inspector's Offices that perform the corresponding tasks.

9. Processing of Objections

During the period covered by this report the National Commission received 39 objections to recommendations, resolutions, or omissions by the State Commissions for Human Rights or by the authorities to whom their recommendations were sent. Fourteen were complaint appeals and 25 were challenge appeals [recursos de impugnacion].

Complaint Appeals

Seven of the 14 complaint appeals received were resolved, and seven others are pending resolution. Of the appeals concluded five were declared groundless because they did not meet legal requirements; one was concluded through guidance, and another was concluded through a Document of Nonaccountability sent to the Coahuila Human Rights Commission.

Challenge Appeals

Sixteen of the 25 challenge appeals filed during the period covered by this report are pending resolution, and nine were decided. Two of the nine decisions upheld the resolution of the State Commission; another two were settled through guidance; two others were declared groundless; one was declared time-barred; two more were abandoned owing to the complainant's lack of interest, and in two other cases recommendations were sent to the mayor of Chulapa de Alvarez, Guerrero and to the governor of Morelos.

Other aspects of the program regarding objections

—In order to comply with Article 151 of the Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights, specific procedures were developed to record and follow up on the objections lodged with this National Commission.

A computer program called "RECURSO" was developed to closely monitor all processing of the objections. This program is currently on line.

All of the appeals currently being heard are within the time limits established in Article 59 and 66 of the Law of the National Commission.

10. Complaints Sent to the State Human Rights Commissions

In compliance with the provisions of Paragraph B of Article 102 of the constitution, the legislatures of 30 states have each enacted laws creating their State Commissions for Human Rights; only the Aguascalientes legislature has yet to do so.

In the Federal District the Assembly of Representatives sent to the Honorable Congress of the Union a bill to create the Local Commission for Human Rights of the Federal District. We thus expect the law to be enacted during the current regular session.

In the states of Baja California Sur, Puebla, Tlaxcala, and Sinaloa, although the pertinent laws have already been passed, the Commissions have not yet begun operations.

The Human Rights Commissions of 26 states have already been constituted, and they have been sent 1,428 case files concerning complaints of local jurisdiction that are pending resolution. The National Commission originally received these complaints before the State Commissions had been formed. The following is a state-by-state breakdown:

State Commission	Case Files Forwarded
Baja California	7
Campeche	12
Coahuila	231
Colima	10
Chiapas	132
Chihuahua	25
Durango	24
Guanajuato	47
Guerrero	48
Hidalgo	72
Jalisco	87
Mexico	308
Michoacan	65
Morelos	48
Nayarit	12
Nuevo Leon	10
Oaxaca	179
Queretaro	15
Quintana Roo	17
San Luis Potosi	38
Sonora	24
Tabasco	32
Tamaulipas	25
Veracruz	144
Yucatan	3
Zacatecas	13
Total	1,428*

*Total as published.

11. The Battle Against Impunity

From 26 May 1992 to 25 May 1993, the National Commission drew up the following list of public servants against whom disciplinary or criminal action was taken, based both on the responses to the recommendations formulated in previous semesters and on the replies to the recommendations made during the past 12-month period. These numbers should be added to those reported in previous semesters.

Penalties were imposed on 394 public servants, 191 of them federal and 203 state.

The following actions were taken:Public servants against whom criminal action was brought: 152 Public servants dismissed: 68 Public servants suspended: 89 Public servants reprimanded or admonished: 37 Public servants disqualified from future government employment: 40 Public servants fined: 8

Total: 394

a) The public servants against whom criminal action was brought are:

Acosta Garcia Refugio, Recommendation 68/91 Aguayo Hermenegildo Gabriel, Recommendation 139/92 Aguayo Rubio Andres, Recommendation 124/91 Aguila Salazar Ceferino Esteban, Recommendation 211/92 Aguilar Medina Mario, Recommendation 175/92 Alcantara Trujillo Roberto, Recommendation 68/91 Aldana Hernandez Sergio, Recommendation 109/92 Alonso Ceballos Fidel, Recommendation 7/93 Altriste Pinedo Alberto, Recommendation 175/92 Alvarez Esparza Luis Hector, Recommendation 161/92 Arellano de Leon Jose, Recommendation 248/92 Arellano Garcia Jose, Recommendation 116/92 Arias Franciso Javier, Recommendation 12/92 Axtle Legorreta Roberto Jesus Recommendation 68/91 Baca Torres Eduardo, Recommendation 35/92 Barajas Julio Tiburcio, Recommendation 12/92 Barcenas Alvarez Manuel Luis, Recommendation 162/92 Bernal Mondragon Cesar, Recommendation 209/92 Berrueto Neira Gustavo, Recommendation 165/92 Bracho Molotla Ponciano, Recommendation 162/92 Canales Zamora Federico, Recommendation 185/92 Cantu Lara Ismael, Recommendation 74/92 Carbajal Martinez Adolfo, Recommendation 225/92 Carmona Arriaga Fidel, Recommendation 160/92 Catillo Villar Jaime, Recommendation 175/92 Castrejon Aguilar Gustavo, Recommendation 91/92 Castro Gonzalez Marco Antonio, Recommendation 35/92 Castro Rodriguez Santiago, Recommendation 157/92 Cebrian Jose Laureano, Recommendation 78/92 Chavez Alvarez Javier, Recommendation 91/92 Chavez Chavez Maria Natalia, Recommendation 68/91 Chavez Cisneros Jose Salvador, Recommendation 68/91 Colonna Garcia Maria Elena, Recommendation 87/92 Cortes Hernandez Julio, Recommendation 109/92 Cruz Gamboa Salvador, Recommendation 6/92 Davila Cano Carlos Javier, Recommendation 173/92 Diaz Pineda Emiliano, Recommendation 6/92 Dominguez Ramirez Gustavo, Recommendation 160/92 Echeverria Urrutia Teodomiro, Recommendation 91/92 Escutia Villalobos Juan Francisco, Recommendation 91/92 Esperon Garcia Fernando, Recommendation 32/92 Esquinca Andrade Javier, Recommendation 160/92 Fayette Lugo Angel, Recommendation 48/92 Fernandez Martinez Arturo, Recommendation 116/91 Figueroa Ventura Moises, Recommendation 223/92 Flores Font Fernando, Recommendation 27/92 Galindo Lopez Ranulfo, Recommendation 35/92 Gallegos Garcia Silvestre, Recommendation 73/92 Gamboa Juarez Javier, Recommendation 93/92 Garcia Molina Alfonso, Recommendation 73/92 Garcia Monroy Jesus, Recommendation 29/92 Garcia Moran Luis Hilario, Recommendation 68/91 Gomez Romero Joel, Recommendation 93/92 Gomez Tahualari Cristobal, Recommendation 73/92 Gonzalez Garcia Jose Luis, Recommendation 57/92 Gonzalez Mora Miguel Angel, Recommendation 6/92 Gonzalez Sanchez Araceli, Recommendation 87/92 Gonzalez Yanez Noe, Recommendation 175/92 Gordillo Crocker Mario C., Recommendation 75/92 Gual Diaz Juan Jose, Recommendation 162/92 Gumeta Mario Magdaleno, Recommendation 73/92 Hernandez Cortes Gustavo, Recommendation 74/92 Hernandez Nava Jose Luis, Recommendation 162/92 Hernandez Rendon Hugo, Recommendation 124/91 Herrera Sambrano Miguel Angel, Recommendation 67/92 Higuera Aro Rigoberto, Recommendation 139/92 Huerta Campuzano Humberto, Recommendation 12/92 Jaramillo Pantoja Rene, Recommendation 225/92 Jauregui Martinez Sergio Carlos, Recommendation 68/91 Lemus Santelis Bonfilio, Recommendation 185/92 Leon Flores Joel, Recommendation 139/92 Leyva Ortiz Edmundo, Recommendation 28/92 Licea Alvarez Paulino Ignacio, Recommendation 173/92 Lobo Cardenas Rafael, Recommendation 27/92 Lopez Aviles Roman, Recommendation 124/91 Lopez Saldate Isidro, Recommendation 69/92 Lopez Zavala Roberto, Recommendation 78/92 Luna Eleazar, Recommendation 124/91 Macias Valdepena Jorge, Recommendation 173/92 Manzur Chavez Juan, Recommendation 109/92 Martinez Martinez Nicolasa S., Recommendation 68/91 Martinez Miguel, Recommendation 124/92 Mejia Sanchez Sergio, Recommendation 76/92 Mendez Garcia Javier, Recommendation 160/92 Mendez Rosas Juan, Recommendation 104/92 Mendizabal de Gante Alejandro, Recommendation 35/92 Monforte Cruz Rodrigo, Recommendation 74/92 Monterola Morales Gustavo, Recommendation 35/92 Morales Aranda Raul, Recommendation 93/92 Moran Guevara Fidel, Recommendation 209/92 Moreno Jimenez Eduardo, Recommendation 75/92 Najera Rios Jose Daniel, Recommendation 68/91 Nava Arzate Jorge Hector, Recommendation 175/92 Navarro Alfaro Jose Francisco, Recommendation 68/91 and Recommendation 196/92 Neria Silva Roberto, Recommendation 12/92 Ocampo Figueroa Omar, Recommendation 6/92 Olimpia Martinez Maria, Recommendation 104/92 Ontiveros Bertha Alicia, Recommendation 105/92 Orozco Orozco Javier, Recommendation 28/92 Ortiz Chavez Julio Cesar, Recommendation 68/91 Orueta Diaz Francisco, Recommendation 48/92 Peralta Perez Christian, Recommendation 76/92 Perez Cruz Pedro, Recommendation 7/93 Perez Ruiz Juan Jose, Recommendation 76/92 Pozos Garcia Juan Manuel, Recommendation 196/92 Pozos Garcia Juan, Recommendation 238/92 Prado Resendiz Heriberto, Recommendation 238/92 Ramirez Ambrosio Alvaro, Recommendation 175/92 Ramirez Castaneda Abel, Recommendation 12/92 Ramos Perez Gabriel, Recommendation 75/92 Rioja Vazquez Jesus, Recommendation 35/92 Rivera Gallegos Luis Vicente, Recommendation 175/92 Robledo Serrano Alberto, Recommendation 211/92 Rocha Perez Ricardo, Recommendation 116/92 Rodriguez de los Rios, Recommendation Ignacio 48/92 Rodriguez Heraclito, Recommendation 124/91 Rojas Martinez Macario, Recommendation 211/92 Romero Salgado Enrique, Recommendation 104/92 Rosales de la Garza Marco A., Recommendation 177/92 Rosalino Chavez Noe, Recommendation 13/92 Rubio Omar, Recommendation 124/92 Ruiz Carbajal Francisco, Recommendation

87/92 Ruiz Ramos Arturo, Recommendation 144/92 and Recommendation 247/92 Ruiz Rios Graciela, Recommendation 42/92 Saenz Lopez Crisoforo, Recommendation 162/92 Salazar Carrasco Guillermo A., Recommendation 32/92 Salcido Contreras Rigoberto, Recommendation 76/92 Sanchez Baltazar Gilberto, Recommendation 29/92 Sanchez Cruz Rafael, Recommendation 104/92 Sanchez Montes Adrian, Recommendation 78/92 Sanchez Perez Ernesto, Recommendation 32/92 Sanchez Vazquez Arturo, Recommendation 173/92 Sandoval Jimenez Alfredo, Recommendation 161/92 Santana Gaona Victor, Recommendation 124/91 Santander Enbriz Mario, Recommendation 42/92 Toledo Cruz Antonio, Recommendation 73/92 Torres Borunda Jose Luis, Recommendation 74/92 Torres Lozano Gerardo, Recommendation 76/92 Trejo Rojas Alfredo Marcelino, Recommendation 93/92 Trevino Peralta Guillermo, Recommendation 196/92 Uriarte Solis Ramon, Recommendation 212/92 Uribe Monzon Mario, Recommendation 73/92 Valdez Tegel Fernando, Recommendation 27/92 Valencia Hernandez Joaquin, Recommendation 248/92 Valenzuela Corrales Victor, Recommendation 74/92 Valerino "N", Recommendation 105/92 Vazquez Macias Alfredo, Recommendation 29/92 Vega Salinas Leticia, Recommendation 13/92 Ventura Mounssong Juan Carlos, Recommendation 160/92 Villa Cazares Gabino, Recommendation 139/92 Villegas Velazquez Jose R., Recommendation 196/92 Zepeda Delgadillo Javier M., Recommendation 211/92

b) The public servants who have been dismissed are:

Arroyo Esteban, Recommendation 150/92 Barrera Corona Ranulfo F., Recommendation 205/92 Bolio Mendez Santiago, Recommendation 108/92 Bueno Salazar Luis Manuel, Recommendation 169/92 Calderon Riveros Joaquin, Recommendation 223/92 Cano Gallardo Jaime, Recommendation 169/92 Castaneda Ceballos Silverio, Recommendation 5/92 Castillo Salazar Rolando, Recommendation 89/92 Castorena Diaz de Leon Jose C., Recommendation 257/92 Castorena Diaz de Leon Pedro, Recommendation 257/92 Castro Chavez Irma Irene, Recommendation 104/92 Colina Quiroz Ignacio, Recommendation 116/92 Condes Mucino Rafael, Recommendation 120/92 Contreras Gilberto, Recommendation 152/92 Cuevas Valencia Jose Manuel, Recommendation 262/92 De la Cruz Ruiz Felix, Recommendation 108/92 Diaz Cervantes Tomas, Recommendation 115/92 Duran Madrid Fernando, Recommendation 246/92 Erazo Camacho German, Recommendation 115/92 Espinosa Mejia Mario, Recommendation 84/93 Espinoza Garcia Guadalupe, Recommendation 169/92 Esquivel Lopez Juan Antonio, Recommendation 179/92 Galvan Noriega Mauro, Recommendation 257/92 Garza Benavidez Ramiro, Recommendation 89/92 Gonzalez Guzman Juan Carlos, Recommendation 169/92 Gonzalez Perez Higinio, Recommendation 248/92 Lopez Chavez Manuel, Recommendation 89/92 Lozano Cuauhtemoc Veronica, Recommendation 152/92 Luelmo Juarez Juan Carlos, Recommendation 20/92 Luna Rivera Jaime, Recommendation 209/92 Maldonado Cruz Jose Luis, Recommendation 169/92 Martinez Garcia Alejandro, Recommendation 223/92 Martinez Lozano Irma, Recommendation 153/92 Mayora Montoya Martin, Recommendation 82/92 Mejia Felix Esteban, Recommendation 169/92 Mendez Landa Miguel Angel, Recommendation 160/92 Mendoza Granados Jesus, Recommendation 169/92 Merino Bocanegra Jose, Recommendation 257/92 Montenegro Antonio Ruben, Recommendation 169/92 Montiel Crespo Ramiro, Recommendation 169/92 Moreno Garcia Juan Alberto, Recommendation 104/92 Moreno Martines Nicolas, Recommendation 115/92 Moreno Ortega Agapito, Recommendation 152/92 Moreno Viscaino Jaime L., Recommendation 150/92 Munoz Manuel Rolando, Recommendation 116/91 Nava Cuenca Nicanor, Recommendation 115/92 Ocana Gomez Marco Antonio, Recommendation 205/92 Onofre Delgado Juan, Recommendation 115/92 Orozco Gonzalez Eduardo, Recommendation 20/93 Ortiz Chavez Yuri, Recommendation 205/92 Ortiz Garcia Esteban, Recommendation 248/92 Parra Madrid Javier, Recommendation 152/92 Perez Mena Aaron Facundo, Recommendation 115/92 Perez Romero Lucio Manuel, Recommendation 115/92 Piedra Gabino Jose, Recommendation 271/92 Ramirez Garcia Javier, Recommendation 160/92 Romero Sanchez Valentin, Recommendation 19/92 Salgado Bahena Irineo, Recommendation 115/92 Sanabia Lopez Carlos, Recommendation 82/92 Sanchez Zayas Pablo, Recommendation 177/92 Sosa Aguirre Fausto, Recommendation 89/92 Tapia de los Santos Juan M., Recommendation 169/92 Tijerina Ocana Guadalupe, Recommendation 169/92 Tovar Galvez Jose Luis, Recommendation 209/92 Ventura Monzon Juan Carlos, Recommendation 160/92 Villa Cruz Juan, Recommendation 223/92 Zavala Solache Jose Abelardo, Recommendation 22/91 Zavala Solache Vicente, Recommendation 22/91

c) The public servants who have been suspended are:

Abasolo Parra Angel, Recommendation 193/92 Aguilar Lopez Maximo, Recommendation 133/92 Aguilar Robles Sergio, Recommendation 212/92 Albarran Estrada Sergio, Recommendation 203/92 Aldana Salazar Rosa Maria,Recommendation 141/92 Aranda Castaneda Emilio, Recommendation 12/92 Avila Esquivel Yolanda, Recommendation 48/92 Barradas Rodriguez Ruben, Recommendation 140/92 Blancas Hurtado Carlos Hugo, Recommendation 185/92 Bustamante Rodriguez Jose, Recommendation 151/92 Carranza Santana Gerardo R., Recommendation 225/92 Carrillo Ayala Ruben Dario, Recommendation 212/92 Castaneda Arturo, Recommendation 147/92 Cervantes Jorge Ramiro, Recommendation 133/92 Chiquito Lara Inocencio, Recommendation 140/92 Condes Mucino Rafael, Recommendation 120/92 Contreras Nava Lamberto, Recommendation 147/92 Cortes Castelan Jesus, Recommendation 67/92 Cuevas Serrano Jacinto, Recommendation 150/92 De la Cruz Cruz Raul, Recommendation 118/92 Delgadillo Aguirre Alfredo, Recommendation 225/92 Escamilla Vargas Jesus, Recommendation 12/92 Espinoza Delgadillo Jose Maria, Recommendation 177/92 Estevez Gamiz Norman, Recommendation 47/92 Fernandez Corona Rogelio, Recommendation 257/92 Flores Fernandez Arturo, Recommendation 79/92 Flores Torres Leticia, Recommendation 120/92 Flores Torres Maria Romero, Recommendation 120/92 Garcia Garnica

Teodoro, Recommendation 225/92 Garcia Montes Hector Armando, Recommendation 177/92 Garcia Pedro Lucero, Recommendation 115/91 Godinez Ponce Gabriel, Recommendation 173/92 Gomez Nateras Alberto, Recommendation 177/92 Gutierrez Barragan Salvador, Recommendation 252/92 Hernandez Jorge Nestor, Recommendation 178/92 Hernandez Leyva Alejandro, Recommendation 177/92 Huesca Alarcon Dionicio, Recommendation 140/92 Iturbe Lopez Felipe, Recommendation 17/93 Lopez Barriga Raul, Recommendation 12/92 Lopez Cortes Leonardo, Recommendation 178/92 Lopez Cortes Lourdes, Recommendation 178/92 Lopez Gonzalez Jorge Daniel, Recommendation 193/92 Lopez Hirata Maria de Lourdes, Recommendation 185/92 Lopez Martinez Arturo, Recommendation 47/92 Lopez Reyes Ramon, Recommendation 177/92 Manzo Gonzalez Guillermo, Recommendation 57/92 Martinez Contreras Ricardo, Recommendation 12/92 Martinez Paz Maria Elena, Recommendation 16/93 Martinez Serrano Mariana, Recommendation 120/92 Matus Cortes Timoteo, Recommendation 115/91 Mendoza Flores Raul Mario, Recommendation 205/92 Moreno Delgado Laura, Recommendation 120/92 Munoz Ruiz Dolores, Recommendation 120/92 Munoz Valdez Teresa, Recommendation 120/92 Perez Pelayo Manuel, Recommendation 140/92 Quinto Gomez Miguel Angel, Recommendation 218/92 Ramirez Lopez Hector, Recommendation 47/92 Ramirez Reyes Gustavo, Recommendation 47/92 Reyes Avendano Hector, Recommendation 147/92 Reyes Garduno Maria del C., Recommendation 17/93 Rios Maria, Recommendation 115/91 Rivera Hernandez Beatriz, Recommendation 140/92 Rodriguez Antonio Anastasio, Recommendation 177/92 Rodriguez Lopez Martin Gabriel, Recommendation 68/92 Rohan Reyes Carlos, Recommendation 47/92 Romero Cervantes Jorge, Recommendation 133/92 Romero Cervantes Juan Jose, Recommendation 47/92 Rosas Moreno Guillermo, Recommendation 205/92 Rueda Flores Hugo, Recommendation 79/92 Said Martinez Naim, Recommendation 173/92 Salinas Silva Rafael, Recommendation 225/92 Sanchez Valdez Gerardo, Recommendation 183/92 Santana Madrigal Rogelio, Recommendation 177/92 Santiago Santiago Josefino, Recommendation 84/93 Tirado Carpenteyro Miguel A., Recommendation 187/92 Torres Lecuona Manuel, Recommendation 147/92 Torres Lozano Francisco, Recommendation 178/92 Trejo Curiel Claudia Patricia, Recommendation 68/92 Trejo Martinez Felipe, Recommendation 115/91 Vazquez Rivero Guadalupe, Recommendation 151/92 Velazquez Quiroz Roberto. Recommendation 173/92 Villalobos Martinez Armin, Recommendation 187/92 Villalvazo Perez Miguel, Recommendation 67/92 Villanueva Jaime Jorge, Recommendation 147/92 Zarate Perez Antonio, Recommendation 177/92 Zuniga Delgado Anselmo, Recommendation 47/92

d) The public servants who have been reprimanded or admonished are:

Arceo Trillo Humberto, Recommendation 150/92 Arroyo Herring Luis Antonio, Recommendation 60/92 Bautista Ovando Nicolas, Recommendation 270/92 Bazaure Alvarado Mauro E., Recommendation 252/92 Cabrera Flores Aniceto, Recommendation 150/92 Cadenas Jimenez Javier Emilio, Recommendation 187/92 Camacho Fernandez Luz Maria, Recommendation 109/91 Cavieres Abaroa Maria Isabel, Recommendation 187/92 Contreras Velazquez Manuel, Recommendation 183/92 Corlay Chiao Lino, Recommendation 173/92 Corral Robles Oscar Saul, Recommendation 57/92 De la Concha Galvez Francisco, Recommendation 67/92 De la Mora Ocampo Juan, Recommendation 187/92 De Pablo Serna Jorge Raul, Recommendation 177/92 Dorantes Canche Luis Fernando, Recommendation 5/93 Islas Rios Maria de Lourdes, Recommendation 185/92 Garcia Hernandez Armando, Recommendation 183/92 Gonzalez de Anda Juan Abelardo, Recommendation 205/92 Hernandez Rivera Juan Ramon, Recommendation 252/92 Jaime Hernandez Jose Manuel, Recommendation 12/92 Jaimes Velasco Angel, Recommendation 243/92 Martinez Paz Victor Manuel, Recommendation 177/92 Maya Barrueta Angel, Recommendation 133/92 Meza Bracamontes Rito, Recommendation 177/92 Pech Cen Miguel Angel, Recommendation 159/92 Ramirez Anguiano Francisco, Recommendation 177/92 Reyes Cano Nelly, Recommendation 109/91 Reyes Matamoros Juan Felipe, Recommendations 67/92 and 177/92 Rivero Patron Jesus, Recommendation 5/93 Rocha Luna Mario, Recommendation 67/92 Rosales Ortiz Sergio, Recommendation 8/93 Santillana Alvaro, Recommendation 109/91 Serrano Gomez Martin, Recommendation 252/92 Solis Jimenez Jorge, Recommendation 159/92 Vilchis Aguilar Javier, Recommendation 133/92 Villanueva Jimenez Raul A., Recommendation 5/93 Ymoff Rosaura, Recommendation 214/92

e) The public servants who have been disqualified from future government employment are:

Alcazar Sanchez Rosa Maria, Recommendation 27/92 Alquicira Olivares Eulalio, Recommendation 82/91 Alvarado Mendez Ignacio, Recommendation 228/92 Aragon Fuentes Juan Carlos, Recommendation 11/93 Arce Ibarra Luis Ambrosio, Recommendation 11/93 Avila Morales Jorge, Recommendation 63/92 Caballero Carrera Hilario Jorge, Recommendation 225/92 Cardenas Hinojosa Oscar Luis, Recommendation 196/92 Carrillo Elvira Genaro Bibiano, Recommendation 226/92 Colonna Maria Elena, Recommendation 93/92 Cordova Lopez Ramon, Recommendation 228/92 Corona Chavez Alfonso, Recommendation 209/92 Cortazar Maldonado Antonio, Recommendation 115/92 Cortes Sierra Carlos, Recommendation 196/92 Cruz Sagastume Miguel, Recommendation 251/92 Figueroa Ventura Moises, Recommendation 183/92 Flon Acevedo Ignacio, Recommendation 251/92 Garcia Jaramillo David, Recommendation 196/92 Garcia Pecilla Manuel, Recommendation 42/92 Garcia Pellecin Manuel, Recommendation 228/92 Garcia Resendiz Alberto, Recommendation 71/92 Gavaldon Villuendas Sierra A., Recommendation 196/92 Gonzalez Garcia Vicente, Recommendation 226/92 Gutierrez Romo Antonio, Recommendation 238/92 Hernandez Dominguez Francisco, Recommendation 11/93 Horta Rodriguez Javier, Recommendation 11/93 Jauregui Martinez Carlos Sergio, Recommendation 251/92 Martinez Sarabia Juan Manuel, Recommendation 71/92 Mejia Luna Gerardo, Recommendation 63/92 Mendoza Moreno Cecilia Isabel, Recommendation 196/92 Mondragon Aguirre Adolfo, Recommendation 209/92 Navarro Damian Josue, Recommendation 251/92 Palacio Jaques Alejandro, Recommendation 251/92 Penagos Villar Guillermo A. Recommendation 196/92 Rodriguez Hernandez Victor H., Recommendation 196/92 Said Martinez Naim, Recommendation 196/92 Tapia del Rio Jose Gabriel, Recommendation 238/92 Urias Martinez Jorge, Recommendation 228/92 Vargas Ramirez Carlos Manuel, Recommendation 196/92 Zapata Linares Luis, Recommendation 251/92.

f) The public servants who have been fined are:

Barcenas Alvarez Manuel Luis, Recommendation 162/92 Blancas Hurtado Carlos Arturo, Recommendation 185/92 Gomez Gonzalez Guillermo D., Recommendation 237/92 Heredia Avalos Alberto, Recommendation 237/92 Hernandez Novoa Jose Luis, Recommendation 162/92 Hiata Maria de Lourdes, Recommendation 185/92 Majalca Loya Isabel, Recommendation 18/93 Pulido Loza Laura Angelina, Recommendation 18/93.

As a result of the efforts at amicable settlement, the National Commission was apprised of the disciplinary and criminal measures that were imposed on various public servants. In this regard, 146 public servants were penalized. Of them, 27 are federal, 115 are state, and 4 are municipal.

The following are the measures that have been imposed:

a) Public servants against whom criminal action has been brought: 24

b) Public servants against whom a preliminary inquiry has been opened: 47

c) Public servants who have been dismissed: 9

d) Public servants who have been suspended: 46

e) Public servants who have been reprimanded or admonished: 15

f) Public servants who have been disqualified from future government employment: 3

g) Public servants who have been fined: 2

Total: 146

a) The public servants against whom criminal action has been brought are:

Arrazola Mendez Jesus, Agent of the Municipal Police of Naucalpan, State of Mexico.

Banos Viruel Jorge, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Cabrera Gonzalez Juan Manuel, Member of the Judicial Police of the State of Guanajuato.

Cabrera Hernandez Enrique, Member of the Judicial Police of the State of Guanajuato.

Castillo Gomez Francisco Javier, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Colin Ramirez Enrique, Former Group Chief of the Judicial Police of the State of Chiapas.

Espinoza Lopez Elin, Group Chief of the Judicial Police of the State of Chiapas.

Estrada Acosta Felipe, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Galicia Castaneda Alberto, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Garcia Pulido Martin, Member of the Judicial Police of the State of Guanajuato.

Gonzalez Olguin Dario, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Gonzalez Yanez Noe, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Gutierrez Portugal Juan, Member of the Judicial Police of the State of Guanajuato.

Hernandez Saul, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Chiapas.

Lopez Garcia Jorge, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Olivares Vazquez Othon, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Pena Lopez Alejandro, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Chiapas.

Peralta Espinoza Evelino, Agent of the Municipal Police of Naucalpan, State of Mexico.

Perez Recio Victor Armando, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Rangel Garcia Salvador, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Silva Gonzalez Jose Juan, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Silva Jaramillo Felipe, Former Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Guanajuato.

Teja Quiroz Pablo Rafael, Member of the Judicial Police of the State of Guanajuato.

Vidal Escalona Gerardo, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

b) The public servants against whom a preliminary inquiry was opened are:

Abisaid Gracia Jose, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Acosta Ortiz Salvador, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Alcantara Marquez Rebeca, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Alonso Hernandez Mario, Preventive Police Agent of the Municipality of Cuautitlan Izcalli, State of Mexico.

Baldomero Garcia Simon, Subdelegate of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Barrera Trevilla Bernardo, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Campos Hernandez Leon, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Coronado Mario, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Cruz Acevedo Guadalupe, Secretary of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Cruz Ramirez Jorge Enrique, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

De la Torre Rico Fernando, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Del Castillo B. Alfonso, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Del Monte Madrigal Bertha, Medical Examiner for the Attorney General for the Federal District.

Espinoza Herrera Luis Emiliano, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Fonseca Garcia Jaime, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Galvan Marin Fernando, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Garayoa Oliveros Rodolfo, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Garces Guzman Jorge, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Garcia Frias Raul, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Gomez Irlanda, Secretary of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Gomez Rodriguez Jaime, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Gutierrez Minjares Pascual, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Guzman Villegas Eliseo, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Hernandez Martinez Plutarco, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Puebla.

Jimenez Granados Jesus, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Lomeli Jimenez Victor Manuel, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Lopez Lopez Raul, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Loredo Lopez Rogelio, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Luna Martinez Armando, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Maldonado Gomez Rodrigo, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Martinez Aguilar Jesus, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Montiel Martinez Miguel, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Pablo Dorantes Cristina E., Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction of the State of Mexico.

Pozos Garcia Juan Manuel, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Ramos Emilio Gerardo, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Rangel Norona Luis, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Renedo Martinez Meliton, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Robles Santiago Arturo, Secretary of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Ruiz Hernandez Marco Antonio, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Ruiz Robledo Luis Jesus, Preventive Police Agent of the Municipality of Cuautitlan Izcalli, State of Mexico.

Sanchez Ocampo Candido, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Torres Olea Juan, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Valencia Valdez Armando, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Puebla.

Vargas Alegria Antonio, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Vargas Jimenez Adrian, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Vergara Hernandez Julio, Agent of the Federal Judicial Police.

Victoria Palacios Antonio, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

c) The public servants who have been dismissed are:

Galvan Susunuga German, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Garcia Paz Jose Luis, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Garcia Ramirez Victor, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Gurrea Magos Carlos Manuel, Chief of the Preliminary Inquiry Department of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

Ortega de la Vega Ramon, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Ramirez Mendez Jose Hipolito, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Ruiz Alaniz Victor Manuel, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Serrano Nolasco Raymundo, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Zamora Oliveros Edgar, Clerk Secretary of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

d) The public servants who have been suspended are:

Alvarado Espinoza Juan Carlos, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Bernal Garcia Fernando, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Bernal Hernandez Cristina, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Castillo Munoz Enrique, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Castillo Ramirez Miguel Angel, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Centeno Rodriguez Jose Antonio, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Cohen Ramirez Ricardo, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Contreras Nava Lamberto, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Cortes Osorio Jose de Jesus, Area Director of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

Cruz Ramirez Raul, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Cruz Sanchez Martha Adela, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

De la Rosa Mendoza Maria Isabel, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

De la Torre Felix Raul, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Diaz Cadena Maria del Rosario, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Enriquez Leon Jose A., Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Estrada Ayon Policarpo, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Galvan Valerio Hilaria, Clerk Secretary of the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District.

Garcia Leon Patricia, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Garcia Maldonado Prudencio, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Godinez Velazquez Moises, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Gonzalez Aguilar Lauro, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Gonzalez Perez Fernando, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Guzman Mora Emilio, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Hernandez Anaya Javier, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Hernandez Monje Jorge Gabriel, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Hernandez Lopez Baudelio, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Hugo Bringas Carlos, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Lopez Hirate Lourdes, Forensic Pathologist for the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Mexico.

Lozano Davila Sergio, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Martinez Aguilar Apolonio Edgar, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Morales Moreno Cesar, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Mota Gonzalez Pascual Enrique, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Noriega Cruz Alejandro, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Ortega Ortega Victor Manuel, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

Quintanar Cervantes Emilio, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Reyes Avendano Hector, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Romero Villena Hector, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the Federal District.

Ruvalcaba Lopez Salvador, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

Sandoval Rivero Enrique, Agent of the Judicial Police of the State of Mexico.

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted]gent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted]ia Leticia, Agent of the Public [redacted]ommon Jurisdiction in the Federal [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of [redacted]

[redacted]gent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted]o have been reprimanded and/or [redacted]

[redacted]melo, Agent of the Judicial Police [redacted]

[redacted]gent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted]gent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of [redacted]

[redacted] the Judicial Police of the State of [redacted]

[redacted]des, Forensic Pathologist for the [redacted]eneral for the State of Mexico.

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted]gent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Judicial Police of [redacted]

[redacted]milio, Agent of the Judicial Police [redacted]

[redacted]r, Agent of the Judicial Police of [redacted]

[redacted]gent of the Judicial Police of the [redacted]

[redacted]t of the Judicial Police of the State [redacted]

[redacted], Agent of the Public Prosecutor's [redacted]diction in the State of Mexico.

[redacted] who have been disqualified from [redacted]oyment are:

Guzman Gonzalez Juan Carlos, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Ramirez Juarez Jose Luis, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

Sanchez Soberanes Jose Luis, Agent of the Judicial Police of the Federal District.

g) The public servants who have been fined are:

Barcenas Manriquez Maria del Carmen, Director of Preliminary Inquiries for the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Queretaro.

Mancilla Becerril Rocio, Agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office of Common Jurisdiction in the State of Mexico.

In all, administrative or criminal disciplinary action was taken against 540 public servants, 218 of them federal, 318 state, and 4 municipal.

In connection with the above numbers we should clarify that several of the public servants mentioned received both administrative and criminal disciplinary penalties. In these instances the National Commission has counted only one of these penalties, invariably the harshest one, in putting together the above list.

In short, a total of 945 public servants have been punished during the National Commission's three years of work as a result of its recommendations and efforts at amicable settlement; 421 are federal, 505 are state, and 19 are municipal.

12. Matters of Special Interest to Public Opinion

Case of the disappearance of Mr. Jose Ramon Garcia

Pursuant to the investigations conducted into the disappearance of Mr. Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez, the National Commission formulated Recommendation 5/91 of 31 January 1991, sent to the governor of Morelos. The recommendation set forth the eight existing theories about the reasons for the disappearance of Mr. Garcia Gomez and suggested that the pertinent preliminary inquiry be reopened. It also indicated the reasons why Licenciado Antonio Nogueda Carbajal and the Judicial Police group under his command, including Apolo Bernabe Rios, ought to be investigated.

The findings obtained at the time did not yield any conclusion whatsoever as to the whereabouts of Garcia Gomez. For this reason the National Commission continued its investigations, developing new evidence that enabled it to identify suspects and, on 27 January 1992, to formulate a second recommendation, which was also sent to the governor of Morelos.

In this second recommendation the National Commission asked the governor to bring criminal action against Antonio Nogueda Carbajal and Apolo Bernabe Rios on charges of having abused their authority, falsified reports submitted to authorities, impeding the administration of justice, and engaging in a criminal conspiracy, and to intensify the investigation into the direct involvement of both officials and of other agents of police bodies in the disappearance in question.

As a result of this recommendation Licenciado Daniel Estrella Valenzuela was appointed special prosecutor.

On 14 April 1993 the Office of the Special Prosecutor issued a public report on the progress of the investigation to clear up the aforementioned disappearance. The report notes the following:

—It is certain that Jose Ramon Garcia Gomez was kidnapped by the group of policemen under the command of Apolo Bernabe Rios. In addition, based on the statements of Rufino Rios Martinez and Jose Isabel Estudillo Valencia, it must be legally presumed that these three individuals killed Mr. Garcia Gomez.

—The National Commission agrees with the special prosecutor that the suspects should be indicted for murder, aside from continuing the search for the body of the deceased in order to clarify what actually happened regardless of the consequences.

—It bears noting that the three murder suspects are in prison, which means that their crimes will not go unpunished.

—The National Commission feels that the capture of Mr. Antonio Nogueda Carbajal is essential to clear up the incident in its entirety and shed light on the likely existence of a mastermind.

—The investigations conducted by the Special Prosecutor's Office have revealed that Apolo Bernabe Rios and various agents of the Morelos State Judicial Police committed other crimes and ought to be charged by the state attorney general before the proper judge.

This National Commission will monitor the progress of the investigations until their conclusion so that this case can be cleared up regardless of the consequences.

Case of the murder of Judge Pedro Villafuerte Gallegos

Regarding the murder of Licenciado Pedro Villafuerte Gallegos, the first district judge in Cuernavaca, on 20 September 1987, the National Commission drew up Recommendation 15/90, which was sent to the attorney general of the republic and to the governor of the State of Morelos.

The National Commission recommended an investigation of the former director of the State Judicial Police, the former warden at the Social Rehabilitation Center of the State of Morelos, and the agent of the Public Prosecutor's Office in charge of preliminary inquiry 30/8/II/6639/987, in order to establish their accountability. In addition, the National Commission recommended the formation of an investigatory team of the Federal Judicial Police and the Morelos State Judicial Police in order to clear up the incident and capture the perpetrators and masterminds of the murder.

The preliminary inquiry in question was submitted to the first lower-court criminal judge of the State of Morelos, who refused jurisdiction in favor of the third district judge in the same state. He too refused jurisdiction. As a result of this, the First Division of the Supreme Court ruled on 19 August 1991 that the third district judge had jurisdiction to continue hearing the murder case and that the first lower-court criminal judge had jurisdiction to try the crime of actionable words and threats.

Accordingly, the National Commission sent Recommendation 201/92 to the attorney general of the republic, asking him to serve the arrest warrants issued for Reynel Cuenca Merino and Adalid Nava Arias and to look into the actions of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the courts to determine whether there might be other suspects, both perpetrators and masterminds, in connection with this murder.

Status of the 140 cases of alleged violations of human rights submitted by the Human Rights Commission of the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD)

On 30 August 1992 the public was told of the official receipt of 140 complaints submitted by the Human Rights Commission of the PRD. This decision was made after seven working meetings that representatives of the party held with officials of the National Commission.

According to the PRD, the 140 complaints have to do with the following violations: murder, 90 cases; grievous bodily harm, 17; arbitrary arrest, 12; abuse of authority, 8; threats, 3; robbery, 3; missing persons, 2; false charges, 2; torture, 2, unlawful detention, 1.

As of 25 May 1993 the status of these complaints is as follows: —Case files closed: 49 —Case files being processed: 91 Total: 140

The case files were closed for the following reasons: —Pursuant to recommendations: 30 —Pursuant to Documents of Nonaccountability: 7 —Joinder of cases: 2 —Guidance to complainant: 3 —Complainant's lack of interest: 1 —CNDH did not have jurisdiction: 6 Total: 49

The 30 recommendations were sent to the following authorities: the governor of the State of Guerrero, 8; the governor of the State of Michoacan, 9; the governor of the State of Veracruz, 1; the governor of the State of Puebla, 3; the governor of the State of Mexico, 2; the governor of the State of Hidalgo, 1; the governor of the State of Tabasco, 1; the governor of the State of Oaxaca, 4; the governor of the State of Morelos, 1.

The Documents of Nonaccountability were sent to the following authorities: the attorney general for the Federal District, 1; the attorney general of the republic, 1; the governor of the State of Guerrero, 2; the governor of the State of Michoacan, 3.

Case of the murder of Dr. Norma Corona Sapien

The National Commission has kept close tabs on the criminal trials of both the perpetrator of the murder of Dr. Corona, Mr. Jacobo Isaac Chavez Lafarga, and the alleged mastermind, Mr. Mario Alberto Gonzalez Trevino, who is a former commander of the Federal Judicial Police.

It is with concern and great indignation that the National Commission views the murders this past year of six individuals who either gave testimony leading to the indictment of the former commander or were directly involved in the investigation of the incident.

It is unacceptable for six individuals who were brave enough to give testimony or take part in the investigation to lose their lives in the effort to clear up a murder.

We have asked the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, and the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Sinaloa to intensify their investigations to clear up the murders of Miguel Angel Rico Urrea, Camilo Beltran Castelum, Jose Luis Rico Lopez, Juan Jose Payan Figueroa, Jesus Antonio Delgado, and Francisco Rodolfo Alvarez Farber, as well as the attack on Gustavo Rico Urrea. The individuals responsible for these shameful crimes, all of them in connection with the effort to clear up the murder of Dr. Norma Corona Sapien, must be apprehended and prosecuted. In any event, the connection between these crimes and Mr. Mario Alberto Gonzalez Trevino must be clarified.

The National Commission forcefully echoes the call for justice by the victims, the aggrieved parties, the people of Sinaloa, and our entire society, who are rightfully demanding an end to this vestige of impunity and exemplary punishment for the guilty.

III. Program of Precedents and Computer Program

The following action was taken during the past year:

—The availability of computers was expanded with the purchase of 52 personal computers, 11 laser printers, and five dot-matrix printers, and two HP-9000 minicomputers, models 827 and 837, were installed. This equipment has expanded the availability of microcomputers in various areas of the National Commission.

The processing capacity of the computer network to record and follow up the complaints was expanded. This shortened the response times, increased the number of work stations, and enabled the Inspector's Offices to access files directly.

In addition, equipment with greater processing capacity has been installed in the General Coordinating Office for Follow-Up on Recommendations so as to facilitate access to the pertinent information, and the computer program designed specifically for logging, processing, and checking compliance with recommendations was brought on line. This program is being refined for use in the network.

—402 public servants employed by the National Commission have received computer training in the use of spreadsheets, publications support, data bases, and, in particular, word processing. Ongoing technical advice and support has been furnished to all areas of the National Commission.

—The main building of the National Commission was wired to provide for the necessary hookup between the various computers and the work stations.

—The Integrated Management System is being developed. By incorporating the installed technical facilities, it will provide all areas with the computer service they require on site through simple, reliable, prompt, and timely actions to be performed directly by those responsible for them.

—The two multi-user minicomputers have gone on line, and the necessary tools for designing, developing, and installing the National Commission's new Integrated Management System are being incorporated. This system will operate through the network hookup wiring that has been installed in the National Commission's main building and will enable all work areas to access information.

As for the so-called Program of Precedents, which aids in the standardized, accurate drafting of both recommendations and Documents of Nonaccountability, there has been progress in defining operating specifications and parameters, and it will be part of the Integrated Management System as a module embodying the experience and documents that are already available.

IV. Program of Indian Affairs

—The "Report on the Problem of Expulsions From the Indian Communities in the Chiapas Highlands and Human Rights" was completed and published in September 1992 in the National Commission's collection of pamphlets.

This report contains an analysis of the supposedly religious conflict in several Indian communities in the region. It highlights various problems facing the Tzotzil Indians and their living conditions, forms of political, social, and religious organization, and their role in regional and national life.

One of the main problems is the incompatibility of the national legal system with norms and institutions arising from the traditions and customs of the indigenous peoples. For this reason the parties to the conflict must be willing to establish procedures that will enable these groups to conduct a dialogue and build a consensus, thus assuring peaceful coexistence among the Indians of the region.

It is also felt that development programs must be expanded or bolstered and that more funding needs to be earmarked for the region in order to enhance the living conditions and quality of life of the Indians in the Chiapas highlands.

The document was sent to the governor of Chiapas, to the representatives of the State Congress, to the mayors in the Chiapas highlands, to the human rights organizations working in the region, and to the Interreligious Council of Mexico so that they might join hands and coordinate efforts to help solve the problem of the expulsions.

The report was also sent to the committees of the National Congress that are charged with conducting studies and making legislative proposals to regulate Article 4 of the constitution, so that such regulations contain measures that will help resolve these kinds of conflicts.

—The "Report on the Program To Serve Indian Communities in the Tarahumara Sierra" was completed and published in May 1993 in the National Commission's "Pamphlets" series.

This report highlights the National Commission's work in this region. It consisted of publicizing human rights among the Raramuri groups and communities; making the objectives and functions of the commission known among the Indians, and receiving complaints about human rights violations directly from them so that they can be processed accordingly.

Among the most common problems of the Tarahumara Indians the following stands out: the lack of access to the national legal system is conducive to human rights violations owing to:

a) the isolation and rugged geography of the sierra;

b) the existence of two different legal systems, the judicial customs of the Raramuris and local and federal laws, which are often alien to them;

c) the negligence of certain authorities, mainly the ones charged with administering and meting out justice and those dealing with land-tenure problems; and

d) the impunity with which certain drug-trafficking groups operate, as they have created a climate of terror among the Tarahumara and Tepehuan Indians, together with the fact that certain Indians are involved in this sort of illicit activity owing to their disadvantaged economic status and the lack of job opportunities that would enable them to earn a minimum income.

—Four documentaries have been produced on Indian groups: the Tarahumaras in Chihuahua; the Huichols in Jalisco; the Tzeltals in Chiapas, and the Mixes in Oaxaca. Work brigades sent to these regions have received various complaints and have sought to solve some of the problems facing these indigenous groups in asserting their human rights and obtaining effective access to the national justice system. These videos also highlight their living conditions, customs, and traditions.

—With regard to the study of the legal customs of Indian peoples in Mexico, a bibliography and documentation has been compiled on the administration of justice among several ethnic groups in the country. Moreover, during working visits to the states of Chiapas, Chihuahua, and Jalisco testimony was obtained from traditional authorities, who emphasized the forms of organization and the enforcement of penalties in several Indian communities. Owing to the complexity of the issue, work will continue in the indigenous zones that are most representative in terms of their traditions and customs.

We should note that the program started in June 1992 is one-fourth completed.

—In keeping with our agenda, direct consideration began to be given to likely violations of the human rights of Cora and Huichol Indian groups in Jalisco and Nayarit. Five work brigades were sent in to learn firsthand about the problems in the Huichol zone, inasmuch as the Jalisco Association of Support for Indigenous Groups, A.C. has lodged three complaints with the National Commission relating to alleged violations of the human rights of the Huichol communities of San Sebastian Teponahuaxtlan, Santa Catarina Cuexcomatitlan, and San Andres Cohamiata, all of them in the Municipality of Mezquitic, Jalisco. These complaints have to do with the agrarian problems facing these communities, mainly in connection with squatters, the creation of ejidos and population centers or communal lands, the overlapping of presidential resolutions, and border conflicts between neighboring states.

In addition to these communities, visits were also paid to the Tuxpan de Bolanos annex, San Andres Cohamiata in the Municipality of Mezquitic, Jalisco, and Santa Barbara in the Municipality of Nayar, Nayarit. During these visits adjunct inspectors of the National Commission attended four assemblies of the Union of Huichol Indigenous Communities of Jalisco (UCIHJ), at which various local authorities and representatives of the National Indian Institute and of the Office of the Attorney General for Agrarian Matters took part. The National Commission participated as an expert witness in connection with the decisions that were made when Indians from San Sebastian Teponahuaxtlan and private citizens decided to resume negotiations on their agrarian problems.

Owing to the complexity of the agrarian problems in the Huichol zone, mainly in the aforementioned Indian communities, and due to the agrarian authorities' unresponsiveness in failing to provide in timely fashion the documentation requested of them so that the complaints could be properly processed, the case files are still being compiled.

In keeping with its jurisdiction, the National Commission will continue its efforts to publicize and follow up on the complaints about violations of the human rights of the Huichol Indians and will submit a report on the results of these efforts over the next six months.

—One-hundred and thirty-seven complaints were received, 103 directly from the complainants during the visits of the work brigades to various indigenous communities throughout the country; 34 were submitted by mail, and one other was lodged officially through an article in the newspaper LA JORNADA.

Most of the complaints had to do with delays in the administration of justice and in judicial proceedings, arbitrary arrests, torture, abuses of authority, the failure to execute agrarian resolutions, and the refusal to provide and return lands.

Fifty-one of these complaints have already been concluded on various grounds: guidance to complainant; complainant's lack of interest in continuing the proceedings; recommendations arising from complaint files; lack of National Commission jurisdiction; withdrawal of complaint by complainant, and resolution of complaint during processing.

—Seventeen recommendations were formulated in connection with violations of the human rights of Indians as a result of: expiration of the constitutional time limit for handing down a ruling; deficiencies in compiling preliminary inquiries; abuse of authority; delays in dispensing justice; delays in agrarian proceedings; and failure to serve arrest warrants.

—Twenty-three work brigades were organized in various indigenous regions of the country; eight went to the State of Chiapas, four to the State of Chihuahua, two to the State of Hidalgo, five to the State of Jalisco, one to the State of Nayarit, and three to the State of Oaxaca. During the visits the brigades heard various complaints about violations of the human rights of indigenous groups, offered advice in keeping with each case, and asked for documentation to assemble case files that the National Commission is handling, while various adjunct inspectors attended conciliation meetings as expert witnesses and met with various state authorities.

In order to publicize several of the tasks performed by the Indian Affairs Coordinating Board of this National Commission, articles were submitted for publication in journals. Thus, the articles "El Caso Olivera" [The Olivera Case] and "De Quien Es la Tierra Lacandona" [To Whom Does the Lacandona Land Belong] were published in the "Veredas" section of the magazine OJARASCA, which is put out by Pro Mexico Indigena, A.C. An article on the problem of the expulsions of Indians from the Chiapas Highlands was also published in the human rights supplement of the newspaper EL NACIONAL. In addition, on 21 September 1992 the National Commission was a guest on Radio UNAM's program "Argumentos," the topic of which was "Expulsions."

V. Program Concerning Crimes Against Journalists

The second phase of the program concerning crimes against journalists continued during the period covered by this report; it consisted of the follow-up on 15 recommendations formulated by the National Commission for Human Rights and sent to the governors of Chihuahua, Durango, Morelos, Puebla, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz.

The murder of newsman Javier Juarez Vazquez was cleared up by Veracruz state authorities. In this regard, the three suspects were apprehended, and the order to hold them in custody pending trial was issued. Thus, Recommendation 34/91 was reported as complied with in full in the Special Report on Compliance With 136 Recommendations, dated 22 September 1992.

With regard to 14 other recommendations, the authorities have been reporting on the progress of the investigations, as discussed in the section on Follow-up of Recommendations. However, to date none of these cases has seen full compliance.

The following recommendations were sent to the following authorities:

1. The governor of the State of Puebla: 35/91.
2. The governor of the State of San Luis Potosi: 36/91.
3. The governor of the State of Sinaloa: 37/91; 40/91; 4-5/91; and 121/91.
4. The governor of the State of Morelos: 43/91.
5. The governor of the State of Tamaulipas: 52/91 and 67/91.
6. The governor of the State of Veracruz: 120/91; 123/91, and 125/91.
7. The governor of the State of Durango: 9/92.
8. The governor of the State of Chihuahua: 13/92.

On 13 November 1992 members of the Union of Democratic Journalists, A.C. submitted to the National Commission a complaint document in which they described a series of probable violations of the human rights of journalists.

Consequently, the National Commission for Human Rights decided to launch a new stage in the special program concerning crimes against journalists, consisting of 22 cases in all.

To date, three case files have been closed, and 19 are still being processed. The following is the status of each case:

1. Carlos Manuel Nunez Perez

File CNDH/121/92/CAMP/7270

Mr. Carlos Manuel Nunez Perez, the owner of the magazine OPCION, indicated that he was being harassed constantly by the governor of the State of Campeche because of his activities as a newsman and that such harassment took the form of a number of irregularities during the commercial executory process being conducted against the complainant in the Second Civil Court of Campeche.

In light of the above, the National Commission requested a report on the actions that were the subject of the complaint from the secretary general of the cabinet of the State of Campeche and from the chief justice of the Court of Justice [sic] of that state.

An analysis of the information requested showed that the proceedings instituted against Mr. Carlos Manuel Nunez Perez have been in keeping with the law. As a result of this, on 29 March of this year document number 7608 informed the complainant that since this was a legal matter, the actions did not fall under the jurisdiction of the National Commission.

2. Sergio Chuc Madera

File CNDH/122/92/QROO/7271.009.

The complainant organization asserted that in November 1992 the commander of the Judicial Police of Cancun, Andres Sangri Coral, beat, jailed, and held incommunicado Mr. Sergio Chuc Madera, an employee of the newspaper NOVEDADES.

During the compilation, analysis, and follow-up on the case by adjunct inspectors during their visit to the city of Cancun, Quintana Roo on 8 February 1992, they received from Mr. Sergio Chuc Madera a document in his own handwriting in which he stated that he had no personal interest in proceeding with the complaint.

As a result, the matter was declared totally and definitively closed and the case file was shelved pursuant to document number 11270 of 3 May 1993.

3. Juan de Dios Garcia Davish

File CNDH/121/92/CHIS/7271.005

The complainant organization stated that on 9 April 1991, Mr. Juan de Dios Garcia Davish was arrested by agents of the State Judicial Police of Chiapas. It added that he was transferred to the holding cells of the Public Prosecutor's Office in Tapachula, Chiapas, where he was held incommunicado for 10 hours.

Having conducted all of the appropriate procedural steps, the National Commission found that there were no violations of human rights in this case, inasmuch as Mr. Garcia Davish was arrested pursuant to an arrest warrant. In addition, the suspect was placed in the custody of the trial judge on the same day that he was arrested, as required by the General Constitution of the Republic.

Consequently, on 5 April 1993 this National Commission sent the governor of Chiapas Document of Nonaccountability PCNDH/266/93.

VI. Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing

—The purpose of the Special Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing is to locate individuals whom various organizations and private citizens have reported as missing to various authorities. Nevertheless, this goal does not entail a commitment to hand over the person presumed missing at a given date and in a given condition and place, because such a commitment could not be kept and would be strikingly irresponsible.

To achieve its goal the National Commission, through the Special Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing, issues in each case a preliminary report evaluating the facts as described in the complaint, outlining the theories about the presumed disappearance, identifying the strategy to be pursued in the investigation, and spelling out the specific program of activities.

The investigations comprise mainly requests for information from federal, state, and municipal authorities, decentralized public agencies, institutions of intermediate and higher education, and private companies. The most delicate undertakings are the interviews with relatives, friends, and acquaintances of the person presumed missing; inspections of and visits to homes; expert reports; identification of bodies, and exhumations of human remains.

The cases of persons presumed missing are investigated pursuant to a complaint by a relative, a witness to the presumed disappearance, a protesting organization, or any individual. A great many case files were received by the National Commission when it was created from the now defunct General Directorate of Human Rights of the Interior Secretariat.

In keeping with the methodology outlined above, information concerning the reasons for the presumed disappearance is requested. To this end, we secure, when possible, written statements from the closest relatives, friends, and acquaintances. During this first stage we endeavor to gather sufficient evidence to pursue the strategy for each investigation in keeping with the specific theories. During the second phase the range of information is broadened, and government and private institutions and entities are asked in writing for information to shed light on the whereabouts of the person presumed missing. The efforts to determine the whereabouts of an individual seek to develop information by ascertaining and studying the habits, routines, and customs of the person presumed missing; describing and verifying the facts of the presumed disappearance; and developing evidence about the likely whereabouts of the person presumed missing.

During the initial stage of the investigation, and based on the information and evidence gathered, the National Commission decides whether it has jurisdiction to continue the investigation. If the National Commission decides that it does not have jurisdiction, because a public servant was presumably not involved in the alleged disappearance, then it explains to the complainant the progress of the investigation and its preliminary findings and recommends that he turn to the proper authorities so that the investigation, which the National Commission keeps tabs on, can continue.

Ever since the creation of the National Commission and up to the first six months of the period covered by this report, the practice was to assign the procedural steps and investigatory actions indiscriminately among the staff of investigators. This method worked well because, on the one hand, it enabled the investigatory personnel to develop an overview of all cases and, on the other, to acquire intensive training every day in gathering evidence and conducting procedural steps.

Nonetheless, in keeping with the new conditions under which we are operating, the National Commission decided to reorganize the program, and thus each investigator is now assigned a specific number of cases for which he is responsible from beginning to end. This approach strengthens the direct link between investigators and the case files that they are handling, enabling them to become more knowledgeable about and to keep closer tabs on the cases they are assigned.

—During the period covered by this report, 11 visits were paid to 22 states: Baja California once; Coahuila once; Colima twice; Chiapas four times; Chihuahua three times; the Federal District 23 times; the State of Mexico four times; Guerrero six times; Hidalgo once; Jalisco seven times; Michoacan six times; Morelos six times; Nuevo Leon once; Oaxaca five times; Puebla seven times; Queretaro six times; San Luis Potosi once;

Sinaloa 10 times; Sonora seven times; Tabasco twice; Veracruz seven times, and Yucatan once.

On the average two investigators took part in each visit, which lasted about four days. Various kinds of investigations were conducted, primarily: interviews with and statements certified by the Public Prosecutor's Office from relatives, witnesses, and public servants; requests for information from various government and private agencies; file searches; exhumation of bodies, if appropriate; tracking down persons presumed missing in various places in a state, and miscellaneous formalities. There is written evidence of all the above in the respective case files. In all, 1,748 procedural steps were conducted during the visits to the states.

—In addition, 25 cases were solved as follows during the period covered by this report:

Persons found alive or with evidence thereof: 15 Persons identified as dead or with evidence thereof: 8 Withdrawal of complaint: 2

The cases solved were:

The whereabouts of Reynaldo Uriostegui Teran and Isaias Uriostegui Teran or Teran Teran, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 7 June 1992 in the State of Guerrero. Mrs. Maria Guadalupe Cruz Gonzalez was interviewed on that day; she indicated that Reynaldo Uriostegui Teran was her son-in-law and Isaias Uriostegui Teran his nephew; that they were arrested by the police in 1974; that between July and August 1977 their bodies were found in a lonely spot in the highlands; and that they were recognized by close relatives, among them Mrs. Donaciana Cepeda and Mrs. Lidia Teran, who fully identified, said prayers over, and buried them. This account was corroborated by Mrs. Margarita Cabanas and Engracia Sotelo de Garibo, the latter being an official of the Civil Registry in the town of El Paraiso, Municipality of Atoyac de Alvarez, Guerrero.

The whereabouts of Santiago and Abundio Onofre Campos or Ocampo, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 7 June 1992 in the State of Guerrero. On that date Mrs. Maria Campos Iturio, a widow and the mother of the individuals presumed missing, was interviewed. She stated that her sons Santiago and Abundio were alive and well; that they live with her but were not at home at the moment. She also stated that her sons Santiago and Abundio often use the second surname Ocampo; that they were arrested by the police in 1974; that they were later released, and that they returned home on their own.

The whereabouts of Ismael Tellez Olmos, who had been presumed missing, were ascertained on 25 June 1992 in the State of Michoacan. On that date Mr. Jesus Tellez Jurado, the father of the missing person, was interviewed. He stated that the Office of the State Attorney General had informed him that it had arrested an individual; that the individual admitted that he had murdered the person presumed missing; that he indicated the spot where he had buried the body; that the body was exhumed; that he identified, said prayers over, and buried it. The suspect was brought before the first lower-court criminal judge of the State of Michoacan on charges of murder.

What happened to Fernando Carmona Medina, who had been presumed missing, was determined on 6 July 1992 in the State of Yucatan. On that date Mrs. Guadalupe Medina Montalvo, the mother of the man presumed missing, was interviewed. She stated that her son was a sailor and had fallen into the sea at a port in the State of Yucatan; that according to witnesses, rescuing him was impossible and his body was never found; and that she had serious doubts about what happened. In this case the investigation focused on substantiating, at the scene of the incident, the circumstances and the statements of the witnesses who were involved in the rescue attempt. In addition, the legal procedures of the authorities in examining the case file, were examined thoroughly. The National Commission's investigators traveled to the states of Yucatan and Veracruz and interviewed authorities, individuals who were familiar with the incident, and residents of the area in which it took place. The facts were reconstructed to the extent possible, with the aid of experts in fact, and the conclusion reached was that it was highly probable that the incident took place as the authorities had initially indicated. The complainant was later notified of all the proceedings that had been conducted. She agreed that the incident could have taken place as the authorities described; that her son could have died as a result of it, and that owing to the circumstances surrounding his death his body might not have been found.

What happened to John Payne Michel and Lee Frank Goodwin, who had been presumed missing, was ascertained on 6 August 1992 in the State of Sinaloa. The procedural steps conducted by the National Commission brought to light a complaint alleging that they may have been arrested on charges of crimes against public health. The investigators of the National Commission traveled to the State of Sinaloa and found fact sheets on the two presumed missing men in the State Penitentiary. It was also found that they had been tried in case 103/78-B in Second District Court in the State of Sinaloa and that a few months after their arrest they were sent to the prison in a border town in the State of Baja California. Later, they were transferred to the United States of America under the international prison-exchange treaty. Finally, the investigators visited the prison in the State of Baja California and found record of the criminal trial, thus confirming the veracity of the account.

The whereabouts of Antonio Cancino Alvarado were cleared up on 2 September 1992 in the State of Chiapas. In the complaint that she had filed, Mrs. Etilma Edith Briones, the wife of the man presumed missing, stated that her husband had not returned home after leaving for a work assignment. She indicated that the vehicle in which he was riding was later found in a condition not clarified by the authorities. The investigators of the National Commission traveled to the State of Chiapas and sought Mr. Cancino Alvarado in various towns around the state. They also interviewed the complainant, who said that she had heard news that two days after her husband's supposed disappearance he had remarried in a town in the same state. The investigators of the National Commission traveled to that town and obtained a Civil Registry copy of Mr. Cancino Alvarado's second marriage. This information was reported to the complainant, who withdrew her original complaint.

The whereabouts of Rafael Ramirez Villanueva were ascertained in September 1992 in the State of Jalisco. As a result of the visits and investigations in that state, close relatives of the man were found and interviewed; in an initial interview they stated that they were unaware of his whereabouts. Information that the National Commission later obtained from various government institutions revealed that the man presumed missing had been arrested and tried several times. The most recent arrest had taken place long after the date of the complaint. Thus, the National Commission re-interviewed the relatives, who agreed that Ramirez Villanueva was at liberty and living outside the country and was periodically in touch with his family. They also stated that they had not informed the various organizations seeking to locate him because they did not feel that it was necessary.

The whereabouts of Jorge Rojas Cabrera, who had been presumed missing, were determined on 14 October 1992 in the State of Mexico. On that date Mrs. Juana Florencia Pina, the missing man's wife, was interviewed. She stated that her husband had been unlawfully arrested; that he had been murdered by police; that she went to the authorities, who told her that the murderers could be identified; that they were captured and that they confessed to their crime, saying that they had thrown the body into a lake in the State of Mexico. She also stated that an unsuccessful attempt had been made to find the body and that the culprits had been prosecuted and were serving time.

The whereabouts of Jose Sayeg Nevares were determined on 27 October 1992 in the State of Veracruz. As part of the investigation conducted by the National Commission in various government and private offices and agencies in the Federal District and the State of Veracruz, Messrs. Manuel Sayeg and Gabriel Sayeg Nevares, brothers of the man presumed missing, were found and interviewed. They stated that Jose Sayeg had been involved in a street brawl in which he had been "knifed to death" in the Federal District in 1976.

The whereabouts of Jose Luis Utrera Arguelles were ascertained on 28 October 1992 in the State of Veracruz. As part of the investigation conducted by the National Commission in various government and private offices in the Federal District and the State of Veracruz, Mr. Jose Luis Utrera Arguelles was found alive and altogether at liberty. He said that he was unaware that he had been reported as missing and that in May 1989 he had a legal problem that landed him in the Northern Preventive Prison in the Federal District. He was subsequently released on bail and traveled to the State of Veracruz, where he has resided since then with his family. He also stated that he is currently working for a private firm.

The whereabouts of Reynaldo Sanchez Carrillo were ascertained on 3 November 1992 in the State of Sinaloa. As part of the investigation by the National Commission in this state, it was learned from several relatives that Mr. Sanchez Carrillo had died a few years before. They testified that he had belonged to armed organizations; that for this reason he had been arrested and, six months later, released, whereupon he returned home on his own, and that in 1984 he had been placed in the State Social Rehabilitation Center, from which he was released in 1985. Afterwards, he resided for a brief time in the United States, then returning to his home in the State of Sinaloa. On 4 October 1986 he was killed in a street brawl with unknown individuals with whom he was drinking intoxicating beverages. This incident was reported to the proper authorities at the time.

The whereabouts of Manuel Hernandez Deraz were ascertained on 24 November 1992 in the State of Sonora. As part of the investigations that the National Commission conducted in various government and private offices in that state, Mr. Manuel Hernandez Deraz was found alive and altogether at liberty. He stated that he had been arrested by the police on 15 December 1977 and that he had been involved in the "23 September Communist League." He stated that he was released nine months later and that he now lives in the city of Nogales, Sonora with his family and works at Socorro Hospital in that town.

The whereabouts of Francisco Javier Martinez were ascertained in the State of Queretaro on 26 November 1992. The case was solved by investigators from this National Commission through the accounts of relatives of the man presumed missing, which they obtained in the town of Costa Rica, Sinaloa. These accounts furnished clues to locate the mother of the missing man. National Commission investigators located and interviewed Mrs. Maria Guadalupe Martinez, the man's mother, in the city of Queretaro. She stated that her son Francisco Javier Martinez Perez had lived in the town of Costa Rica, Sinaloa; that he later moved to the city of Queretaro; that he lived out his life there, perishing on 5 October 1985 in a car accident on the Mexico-Queretaro highway near San Juan del Rio.

The whereabouts of Martha Camacho Loaiza de Alapizco were ascertained on 7 December 1992 in the State of Sinaloa. She was found alive and altogether at liberty. She said that she had been released on 7 October 1977 after having been under arrest for about 20 days. She now lives in the city of Culiacan, Sinaloa with her family and teaches at the Autonomous University of Sinaloa.

The whereabouts of Evelio Lopez Rosas were ascertained in the State of Sinaloa on 27 January 1993. He was found alive and altogether at liberty. He said that he did not know that he had been reported as missing; that he had been a member of the "23 September Communist League"; that he was arrested on 12 April 1979 by unknown individuals, who took him to the city of Culiacan and then to Mexico City; that he was released two weeks later under an amnesty. He currently lives in the State of Sinaloa with his family.

The whereabouts of Jose Humberto Heredia Vega were ascertained in the State of Sinaloa on 27 January 1993. He was found alive and altogether at liberty. He said that he did not know that he had been reported as missing; that he had been a member of the "23 September Communist League"; that he was arrested on 12 April 1979 by unknown individuals, apparently members of a police force; that he was taken to the city of Culiacan and then to Mexico City; that he was released two weeks later under an amnesty. He currently lives in the State of Sinaloa with his family.

The whereabouts of Roque Armenta Sotelo were ascertained on 25 February 1993 in the Federal District. He was found alive and altogether at liberty. He said that he did not know that he had been reported as missing; that in 1976 he had had a legal problem and went to the State of Sinaloa to live; that in 1979 he came back to the Federal District, where he has lived since with his family and where he works for a private firm.

The whereabouts of Enrique Miguel Perez Lopez were ascertained in the State of Chihuahua on 17 March 1993. He was found alive and altogether at liberty. He said that he did not know that he had been reported as missing; that he had decided, on his own, to leave the family home and settle in the State of Chihuahua, where he has lived since that time with his family and where he works for a private firm.

The whereabouts of Alfredo Rodriguez Salazar were ascertained in the State of Sinaloa on 19 March 1993. On that date, Mrs. Tomasa Salazar Sanchez, the mother of the presumed missing person, was located and interviewed. She stated that her son Alfredo Rodriguez Salazar was alive and altogether at liberty, living in the United States, and that he visits her regularly.

The whereabouts of Felipe de Jesus Briseno Delgado were ascertained in the State of Chiapas. He was found alive and altogether at liberty. The investigations, which involved federal and state government agencies, decentralized public institutions, and interviews with relatives, succeeded in locating Mrs. Maria Guadalupe Delgado Michel, the mother of Briseno Delgado. She told the National Commission on 2 April 1993 that her son, Felipe de Jesus Briseno Delgado, was arrested in May 1978 and released on bail in October 1978 and that he currently resides in Tapachula, Chiapas, where he leads a normal life. These facts were confirmed by Briseno Delgado, who testified in Tapachula, Chiapas on 16 April 1993.

The whereabouts of Guillermo Fierro Valadez were ascertained in the State of Guerrero on 23 March 1993. The investigations that were conducted found Guillermo Fierro Valadez alive on 23 March 1993. He stated that he was a free man and in good health, adding that he had never been arrested by personnel of the Armed Forces or any police force and that he was unaware that he had been reported as missing.

The whereabouts of Juan Antonio Flores Tirado were ascertained on 2 April 1993 in the State of Sinaloa. Mr. Antonio Flores Medina, the father of the missing man, was located and interviewed on that date. He stated that his son had been arrested on 29 August 1977 by agents of a police body that he was unable to identify. Seventy days after his arrest, however, his son was released. He also asserted that since then Mr. Juan Antonio Flores Tirado has been at liberty and in good health, living in Culiacan, Sinaloa. As a result, he withdrew his complaint about the alleged disappearance of his son.

-Now that these case files have been closed, 73 cases have been solved, in the following categories:

Persons found alive or with evidence thereof: 47

Persons identified as dead or with evidence thereof: 19

Withdrawal of complaint: 7

—During the period covered by this report and as a result of the investigations that were pursued, it was learned that in 32 cases public servants were not involved in the alleged disappearance. Accordingly, the various authorities were asked for a report on the progress of the preliminary inquiries, as well as for a certified copy of the most recent procedural steps taken therein. In the wake of the responses the National Commission will see to it that the investigations are conducted diligently and in accordance with the law. In the appropriate cases the State Human Rights Commissions will be notified so that they can follow up accordingly.

VII. Program for the Country's Prison System

—One-hundred and six recommendations were issued in connection with respect for human rights inside prisons in the states of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, the Federal District, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas.

—The National Commission paid 574 visits to 195 penitentiaries in the 32 states.

In the State of Aguascalientes, to the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center and to the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center.

In the State of Baja California, to the Ensenada Municipal Public Jail, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Mexicali, and to the Tijuana Penitentiary.

In the State of Baja California Sur, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Constitucion, the Social Rehabilitation Center in La Paz, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Santa Rosalia, and to the San Jose de Cabo Municipal Jail.

In the State of Campeche, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad del Carmen and the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Francisco Koben.

In the State of Coahuila, to the District Center for Prevention and Social Rehabilitation in Monclova, the Social

Rehabilitation Center in Piedras Negras, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Acuna, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Torreon, the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Pedro de las Colonias, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Sabinas, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Parras, the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center, and the Men's Social Rehabilitation Center in Saltillo.

In the State of Colima, to Social Rehabilitation Center Number Nine in Acapetahua, Social Rehabilitation Center Number Five in San Cristobal de las Casas, Social Rehabilitation Center Number Seven in Huixtla, the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Pichucalco, the Simojovel Municipal Jail, the Tonala Municipal Jail, Social Rehabilitation Center Number Three (men's), and Social Rehabilitation Center Number Four (women's) in Tapachula, Social Rehabilitation Center Number One, and Social Rehabilitation Center Number Six (women's) in Tuxtla Gutierrez.

In the State of Chihuahua, to the Ciudad Camargo Municipal Jail, the Regional Center in Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, Guachochi Municipal Jail, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Juarez, the State Penitentiary, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Delicias, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Guadalupe y Calvo.

In the Federal District, to the Santa Martha Acatitla Penitentiary, the Women's Social Rehabilitation Center, the Northern Preventive Prison (men's and women's), the Eastern Preventive Prison (men's and women's), the Southern Preventive Prison (men's and women's), and the "Dr. Samuel Ramirez Moreno" Rural Hospital.

In the State of Durango, to Canatlan Municipal Jail, Ciudad Lerdo Municipal Jail, the State Social Rehabilitation Center, Gomez Palacio Municipal Jail, and Santiago Papasquiaro Municipal Jail.

In the State of Guanajuato, to the State Social Rehabilitation Center, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Irapuato, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Leon, the Regional Center in Cortazar, Acambaro Municipal Jail, Celaya Municipal Jail, Dolores Hidalgo Municipal Jail, Moroleon Municipal Jail, Penjamo Municipal Jail, Salamanca Municipal Jail, Salvatierra Municipal Jail, San Felipe Municipal Jail, San Francisco del Rincon Municipal Jail, San Jose Iturbide Municipal Jail, San Luis de la Paz Municipal Jail, San Miguel de Allende Municipal Jail, Silao Municipal Jail, Valle de Santiago Municipal Jail, and Yuriria Municipal Jail.

In the State of Guerrero, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ayutla, the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Acapulco, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chilpancingo, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Iguala, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Taxco, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tixtla.

In the State of Hidalgo, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Pachuca and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tulancingo.

In the State of Jalisco, the Preventive Prison in Puente Grande, Tepatitlan Municipal Jail, Zapotlanejo Municipal Jail, and the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center in Puerto Vallarta.

In the State of Mexico, the "Juan Fernandez Albarran" Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center, the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya de Juarez, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cuautitlan, the Preventive Center in Ixtlahuaca, the Nezahualcoyotl Sur Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Sultepec, the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Tenancingo, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tenango del Valle, the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Temascaltepec, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Texcoco, and the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center in Almoloya.

In the State of Michoacan, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Apatzingan, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Morelia, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Patzcuaro, the Preventive Center in La Piedad, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Uruapan, the Zinapecuaro Municipal Public Jail, and the Preventive and Social Rehabilitation Center in Zitacuaro.

In the State of Morelos, to the State Social Rehabilitation Center, the Jonacatepec District Jail, the Jojutla District Jail, the Tetecala District Jail, and the Puente de Ixtla District Jail.

In the State of Nayarit, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tepic.

In the State of Nuevo Leon, to the New Social Rehabilitation Center in Apodaca, Montemorelos Municipal Jail, San Nicolas de los Garza Municipal Jail, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Topo Chico, San Pedro Garza Garcia Municipal Jail, Cadereyta Municipal Jail, Guadalupe Municipal Jail, and the State Social Rehabilitation Center.

In the State of Oaxaca, the State Penitentiary, Etla District Prison, Cuicatlan Municipal Jail, Santiago Juxtlahuaca Municipal Jail, Putla de Guerrero Municipal Jail, Juchitan District Prison, Ocotlan District Prison, Pochutla Regional Prison, Salina Cruz Municipal Jail, San Carlos Yautepec District Jail, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tehuantepec, Teposcolula District Jail, Tlacolula District Jail, Tlaxiaco District Prison, Tuxtepec Regional Prison, and Zimatlan District Jail.

In the State of Puebla, to the District Social Rehabilitation Center in Cholula, the Regional Social Rehabilitation Center for Adults in Huauchinango, the Preventive Prison in Huejotzingo, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Puebla, and Tlatlauquitepec Municipal Jail.

In the State of Queretaro, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Queretaro, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Juan del Rio.

In the State of Quintana Roo, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Chetumal.

In the State of San Luis Potosi, to Ciudad Valles Municipal Jail, Matehuala District Jail, Rio Verde Municipal Jail, the State Social Rehabilitation Center, and the Tancanhuitz de los Santos District Jail.

In the State of Sinaloa, to Escuinapa Municipal Jail, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Guamuchil, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Guasave, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Mazatlan, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Los Mochis, and Navolato Municipal Jail.

In the State of Sonora, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Agua Prieta, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Caborca, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Obregon, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cananea, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Hermosillo, Magdalena Municipal Jail, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Nogales, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in San Luis Rio Colorado.

In the State of Tabasco, to Paraiso Municipal Jail, the Regional Prison in Cardenas, Cunduacan Municipal Jail, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Comalcalco, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Villahermosa.

In the State of Tamaulipas, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Ciudad Victoria, Social Rehabilitation Center I and Social Rehabilitation Center II in Matamoros, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Miguel Aleman, Social Rehabilitation Center II in Nuevo Laredo, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tampico, Social Rehabilitation Center I and Social Rehabilitation Center II in Reynosa, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Rio Bravo, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Andonegui, Tampico, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Altamira.

In the State of Tlaxcala, to the State Social Rehabilitation Center.

In the State of Veracruz, to the Ayayucan Regional Center, the Chicontepec Regional Center, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Coatzacoalcos, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cordoba, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Coatepec, the Regional Prison in Cosamaloapan, the Regional Prison in Huayacocotla, the "Ignacio Allende" Social Rehabilitation Center, the "Fortaleza de San Carlos" Regional Center in Perote, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Pacho Viejo, the Regional Center in Poza Rica, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tuxpan, the Regional Center in San Andres Tuxtla, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Zongolica.

In the State of Yucatan, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Merida, the Social Rehabilitation Center in Valladolid, and the Social Rehabilitation Center in Tekax.

In the State of Zacatecas, to the Social Rehabilitation Center in Cieneguillas, the Fresnillo Municipal Jail, and the Ojocaliente Municipal Jail.

—Seventy visits were paid to 32 centers for juvenile delinquents in the following 22 states:

In the State of Baja California, to the Orientation and Reeducation Center for Minors Displaying Antisocial Conduct in Tijuana.

In the State of Baja California Sur, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents in La Paz and to the State Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Campeche, to the State Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Colima, to the State Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Chiapas, to the Observation and Orientation Center for Minors.

In the State of Chihuahua, to the "Mexico" Social Improvement School for Minors, the Social Rehabilitation School in Chihuahua, and to the Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Cuauhtemoc.

In the Federal District, to the Men's Treatment Center and to the "Alfonso Quiros Cuaron" Men's Observation Center.

In the State of Hidalgo, to the State Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Guanajuato, to the Guardianship Institute for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Jalisco, to the State Youth Farm for Social Rehabilitation and the State Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Mexico, to the Guardianship Delegation for Juvenile Delinquents in Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl and to the School for the Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents in Toluca.

In the State of Nayarit, to the State Observation and Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Oaxaca, to the State Guardianship Center for Minors Displaying Antisocial Conduct.

In the State of Puebla, to the Orientation and Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Queretaro, to the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Quintana Roo, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Sinaloa, to the Observation and Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Sonora, to the State Intermediate Center for Juvenile Delinquents, the "Granja San Antonio" Women's Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents, the "Granja la Victoria" Northern State Social Rehabilitation Center for Juvenile Delinquents, and to the "Cocorit" Center for Minors.

In the State of Tabasco, to the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Tamaulipas, to the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Reynosa and to the Observation and Treatment Center for Juvenile Delinquents in Matamoros.

In the State of Tlaxcala, to the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents.

In the State of Yucatan, to the Social School of Social Rehabilitation for Juvenile Delinquents.

—One-hundred and ninety requests for prison transfers were taken under consideration, and 19 transfers were made.

—Two-hundred and ninety-nine reports of violations of the human rights of inmates were received, the following being some of the outcomes: a satisfactory response was received from the authorities, and thus the violation could be considered to have ceased; the finding was that there was no human rights violation; recommendations were issued.

—The National Commission continued to analyze the status of the mentally ill and the individuals of diminished criminal capacity who are in prison, in order to recommend, when appropriate, that they be released or given specialized treatment. We considered 341 cases, 187 involving evaluations of inmate patients and 154 relating to reviews of case files, both in psychiatric hospitals and prisons.

—We continued to do health assessments and, as a result of them, sent 167 requests for medical care to the appropriate authorities.

—We wrote up a mass-publication primer entitled "Que es la Supervision Penitenciaria?" [What Is Prison Supervision?], which describes the human rights of prison inmates and the functions of prison supervisors.

—We produced a videotape publicizing the National Commission's proposals for the prison system.

—We followed up on the proposal to state governments that they adopt, with the appropriate modifications, the "Model Draft Regulations for Penal Establishments," which this National Commission drew up. Four states, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, and Tlaxcala, adopted the basic elements of the proposal. The authorities in 10 states, Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Guerrero, Jalisco, Morelos, Quintana Roo, and Tamaulipas, pledged to study it, and the authorities in three, Campeche, Michoacan, and Veracruz, sent in regulations that are not in keeping with it. There has been no response from 14 states.

—We proposed to prison authorities all over the country that they adopt the "Model Manual for the Organization and Operation of the Technical Interdisciplinary Councils" in order to promote the formation of these councils where they do not exist and, where they do, to support them in performing their functions. The State of Tamaulipas gave a satisfactory response to the proposal; three states gave unsatisfactory replies, and 27 failed to reply.

—The National Commission asked the state governments to bear in mind the proposals of the employers association for social rehabilitation through jobs in the Federal District and to establish similar institutions in their states with authority in the area of prison labor so that inmates being released from prison can have a chance to rejoin society under decent conditions. There has been a satisfactory response from seven states in which an employers' organization is in place. There have been significant gains in nine others, and 13 did not reply.

—The National Commission followed up on its proposal to the state governments to develop arrangements for creating job opportunities in prisons. In three cases agreements have been signed with private firms to create job opportunities, and in one of them factories are already operating in the prisons. The authorities in eight states pledged to look into ways of implementing the proposal, although so far there has been no news of the results. No reply was received from 20 states.

—In collaboration with the United Nations Fund for Children, the National Commission drafted a "Proposal To Salvage the Human Rights of Juvenile Delinquents," based on an assessment of the 57 institutions for juvenile delinquents in the country and on an analysis of the 32 state laws in this field. The proposal will be submitted to all correctional authorities.

—We drafted a "Model Set of Instructions for Security Personnel and Guards" that sets forth clear-cut, rational standards of discipline, rules of nonabusive conduct for authorities and staff, and procedures to follow to achieve effective prison security without impairing the dignity or integrity of individuals. It was submitted to prison authorities throughout the country.

—The National Commission followed up on its recommendations concerning prisons in the country. This follow-up was used as the basis for drafting the document "The Struggle for Human Rights in the Mexican Prison System," which was submitted to the appropriate federal and state authorities. It talks about the work that has been done, the accomplishments secured, and the areas in which the National Commission's proposals have been ignored most often, and offers specific solutions based on a more thorough knowledge of what is happening in Mexico's prisons.

—We proposed to the state governors that, as a possible answer to the food problem in prisons and bearing in mind the financial shortcomings that are blocking a solution, they look into the possibility of contacting nutrition institutes, which have made useful suggestions for combining good nutrition with low cost. The authorities in four states (Campeche, Colima, Jalisco, and Tamaulipas) pledged to adopt the proposal.

—We prepared "Draft Regulations for Prevention, Representation, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Follow-up for Minors" for the Federal District in the common jurisdiction and for the entire republic in federal jurisdiction. The draft was submitted to the authorities in charge of issuing such regulations.

—We proposed a "Prison Architectural Model" that takes into account both the need to maintain security and order and the need to safeguard human rights and achieve social rehabilitation. The model shows the various areas that a prison ought to have so that they fulfill the provisions of the Minimum Regulations for the Treatment of Inmates, as approved by the UN. The proposal was submitted to the Interior Secretariat.

—We developed the "Project for Regulating the Monitoring of Prison Alternatives." Its purpose is to see to it that all states monitor compliance with sentences other than imprisonment; regulate the ways in which alternatives to prison will be implemented; and establish areas outside prisons that will be useful for treatment during prerelease and in semifreedom. In keeping with the project, we visited 18 states and issued a report on each of them concerning the oversight of prison alternatives. We issued 10 recommendations arising from these reports, a summary of which is found in the Complaints Program.

—The struggle against corruption that the National Commission for Human Rights has undertaken still has a long road ahead of it, but it is already beginning to bear fruit. The recommendations play an essential role in this regard because they bring previously hidden facts to public light and offer viable solutions for combating corruption. Inmates now have a reliable body to which they can complaint about acts of corruption, and every day they file their complaints in this regard with greater confidence that they will be listened to. In this struggle we have seen to it that public servants who have made corruption an aberrant modus vivendi in jails have been sacked and punished. Close to 50 public servants in the prison system have been fired or punished, and five have been criminally prosecuted. Ending impunity for those who engage in corruption is unquestionably an essential starting point for combating corruption itself. Thus, the recommendations represent a beacon of light for the thousands of inmates who raise up their voices to this National Commission in the hope that their human dignity can be restored.

VIII. Program To Support Inmates in Obtaining Early Release

—In conjunction with the Interior Secretariat and the appropriate state authorities, we continued to promote the release of inmates who legally qualify for it.

The formalities to process applications were conducted in all cases. To this end we established contact with the authority in charge of executing the penalty, asking in writing for information as to whether the requests for release were in order. We processed 1,986 applications. We obtained 392 releases, not counting the Indians referred to in the following paragraph.

—In cooperation with the National Indian Institute, the Interior Secretariat, and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, we set up a program for the release of Indian inmates that culminated in the release of 2,227 Indians from the country's prisons.

IX. Program Against the Death Penalty

The legislation of more than 50 countries around the world provides for the death penalty as punishment for particularly serious crimes. From the standpoint of human rights, capital punishment violates man's most elementary right: the right to life. It is a cruel and inhumane punishment that is most likely to be imposed on the poor. Moreover, it makes the rectification of any judicial errors that may have been committed impossible, besides which, as the historic data show, the death penalty has not had the deterrent effect that is claimed for it.

In keeping with the humanitarian principles that the National Commission has systematically upheld in this regard, it began a new program whose objective is to work harder against the imposition of the death penalty wherever it exists. The program at first began operating in coordination with the Foreign Relations Secretariat (SRE) through actions to support and defend Mexicans who are on death row in U.S. prisons. The National Commission, showing respect for the judicial system, realizes that it can never intervene in substantive legal matters either in Mexico or overseas.

Within this framework, on 22 and 23 April 1993, the chairman of the National Commission and the director general of consular services of the Foreign Relations Secretariat visited seven Mexican nationals being held in the maximum-security prison in Huntsville, Texas: Cesar Roberto Fiero Reyna, Ricardo Aldape Guerra, Irineo Tristan Montoya, Francisco Cardenas Arreola, Javier Suarez Medina, Hector Torres Garcia, and Miguel Angel Flores. And they met in the city of Houston with the defense attorneys of Messrs. Aldape Guerra and Cardenas Arreola, Scott Atlas, and Stephen Dogget.

In coordination with the SRE, the National Commission will continue the efforts it has begun and, at the same time, will make direct contact with other Mexican nationals who have also been sentenced to death, and will establish communication with their attorneys and relatives in an effort to help defend them in their cases within the channels that are the province of this commission. Moreover, the National Commission will seek to promote or participate in national and international forums in which abolition of the death penalty is discussed, inasmuch as the National Commission is convinced that this is a complex issue requiring a multidisciplinary examination and reflecting the interests and values of civil society.

X. Program in Defense of Children

—On 5 October 1992, the National Commission, the National System for Complete Family Development, and the UN Fund for Children signed an agreement to conduct studies, systematize information, and publicize the materials that promote or support the work of public and private institutions that are dedicated to improving the living conditions of underage children, in particular those who are in especially trying circumstances.

—In order to formulate a proposal for model regulations for the operation of public foster homes for minors, the

Executive Secretariat of the National Commission conducted a three-stage study. During the first stage, which lasted from January to May, a questionnaire was sent to all Mexican public and private institutions in charge of managing or operating foster homes; they were asked to send in copies of their rules and regulations and describe their activities, objectives, and method of operation.

To date we have received responses from 13 of the 18 institutions.

—In order to do a comparative study of the civil-law provisions relating to minors, we gathered together the legislation of the 31 states of the Mexican Republic and of the Federal District and conducted an exhaustive analysis of the civil, criminal, and family codes so as to cull out the main provisions concerning minors. The result is a comparative study that describes the common features of our national civil legislation, as well as any major differences and its necessary link to criminal law. The study will be submitted for the consideration of the National Commission's Editorial Committee and, if appropriate, published.

—On 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 October 1992, the Seminar "Judicial Tools for the Defense of Minors and the Prevention of Child Abuse" was held in the "Jesus Reyes Heroles" Cultural Institute; it was organized in conjunction with various public and private institutions with an interest in the issue. Work was done simultaneously in 16 panels that addressed the following issues: abandonment of children, causes and alternatives; care for children who have been victims of violent crime; sexual abuse of children; children's right to emotional integrity and knowledge; incorporating the issue of human rights in free textbooks; education for peace and human rights; possibilities, limits, and procedures of public bodies in charge of the judicial defense of mistreated or sexually abused children; prevention of mistreatment and sexual abuse; adoption procedures in Mexico; practical aspects of family law and the defense of children, the function of the Guardianship Council; defense of the rights of children under the Federal District law to treat juvenile delinquents; problems in reducing the age of legal responsibility and accountability on a case-by-case basis; juveniles in treatment centers for offenders; activities, possibilities, and limits of the public bodies addressing the problems of drug dependency and alcoholism among minors; possibilities, limits, and procedures of the public bodies in charge of caring for street children and their legal defense before the administrative authorities. The gang problem. Testimony of minors; possibilities, limits, and procedures of the public bodies in charge of caring for child workers and their legal defense; and physical punishment and emotional abuse of children in schools and other public institutions.

—On 20 February 1993 the National Commission took part in the National Children's Forum on the Human Rights of Children entitled "Knowing My Rights." At this event, held in the city of Villahermosa, Tabasco, we presented the paper "What Should We Children Do When Our Rights Are Not Respected?"

—On 19 March and 20 April 1993, the National Commission attended two working meetings with the National Volunteers to organize the "April Forums" as part of the National Congress of Children for Peace and Development.

—On 5 and 12 March 1993 we gave talks on "The Rights of Children" for staff and parents at CENDI-SEDESOL [Social Development Secretariat].

—On 17 and 18 March 1993 the National Commission took part in the first forum on "Minors in Especially Difficult Circumstances," which was organized by the Education Sciences Department of the Autonomous University of Tamaulipas. It was held in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas.

—From 31 March to 2 April 1993, the National Commission took part in the "Consultation Forum on the Problems of Minors in the Federal District," which was convened by the Assembly of Representatives of the Federal District and held in Mexico City.

—On 12 and 13 April 1993 the National Commission presented the paper "The Abused Child" at the "Working Program for the Municipal Systems in the Huasteca Zone and the Intermediate Zone, the Central Zone, and the High Plateau," which was organized by the System for Complete Family Development (DIF) in the State of San Luis Potosi.

—On 26 April 1993 we gave a talk entitled "The Rights of Children" to parents and students at General Lazaro Cardenas del Rio Official Primary School in Mexico City.

—On 29 April 1993 the National Commission took part in the colloquium "Addressing and Preventing Child Abuse," which was organized by the Ibero-American Federation Against Child Abuse in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

—On 29 April 1993 the National Commission took part in the "Meeting on Options To Care for Minors in Extraordinary Circumstances." It was held in the city of Gomez Palacio, Durango and was organized by the Municipal DIF, the Mexican Association for the United Nations, and the National Commission for Human Rights.

—On 30 April 1993 the National Commission took part in the "April Forums. Congress of Children for Peace and Development," presenting the paper "Human Rights: Rights of Children." It was organized by the National Volunteers, the Secretariats of Public Education and Interior, UNICEF, the National DIF, and the National Commission for Human Rights.

—The National Commission supported the Mexican Section of Amnesty International, UNICEF, COVAC, and the Coyoacan Administrative Division of the Federal District Department in staging the "First Festival for the Rights of Children," with the group "Que Payasos" [What Clowns].

XI. Program for the Human Rights of Migrant Workers

—We concluded our analysis of the problems besetting Mexican children repatriated from the United States. With a view towards having it published, we sent a memo to the Secretariats of the Interior and Foreign Relations, as participating institutions, asking them to make whatever comments and observations they deemed pertinent.

—The National Commission attended the "Second High-level Mexican-U.S. Meeting on Border Violence," which was held in Washington D.C. on 27 May 1992. At this gathering the U.S. Government invited the National Commission to take part in the courses that the Training Center of the Immigration and Naturalization Service offers at Glynco, Georgia on human rights and culture in Mexican immigration to the United States.

—The National Commission attended the "Third Meeting of the Mexico-Guatemala Bilateral Group on Migratory Affairs," which was held in Guatemala City on 23 and 24 July 1992. At the meeting the parties agreed that the final version of the "Diagnosis on Guatemalan Temporary Farm Workers in Mexico," drafted by the General Directorate of Employment of the Labor and Social Welfare Secretariat, would include a chapter on the human rights status of these workers; the National Commission was charged with writing up this chapter. On 2 October 1992 we sent the text of the chapter to the director general of borders of the Foreign Relations Secretariat.

XII. Program of Human Rights, Environment, and Health

—With regard to opinions on environmental damage, as of 25 May 1992, the date that the Office of the Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection was created, activities have been limited to the analysis and assessment of the actions undertaken by the various authorities addressed in the environmental recommendations that this National Commission has issued.

—Pursuant to an analysis of the recommendations issued by the National Commission from June 1990 to June 1992 regarding the reaction of physicians and health-care personnel to proven violations of human rights in the country, in November 1992 we published the work "Reaction of Physicians to Human Rights Violations."

XIII. Program of Legislative Studies

—On 29 June 1992 the Law of the National Commission for Human Rights was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation. This law was an improvement on the initial draft that the National Commission prepared and submitted to the president of the republic in October 1992.

The Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights, as approved by the Council under Temporary Article Seven of the law, were published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on 12 November 1992.

—We proposed to the state governments that they adopt the judicial reforms sponsored by the National Commission to combat the excessive use of imprisonment. These reforms, which have already become law on the federal level and in the Federal District, consist of decriminalizing conduct that is not sufficiently antisocial to be regarded as a crime; the incorporation of 25 scenarios in which judges can choose penalties other than imprisonment; and expanded opportunities for securing parole. To date, the authorities in the states of Aguascalientes, Baja California, Colima, Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, Mexico, Puebla, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, and Zacatecas have pledged to consider whether they should submit to their state congresses similar bills that take into account the content of local legislation and the special features of their states. Also, the governor of Guerrero sent the state legislature a bill to reform the Criminal Code that contains most of the points proposed by the National Commission, and the Code of Criminal Procedures has been amended with only some of these points in mind. The State of Tabasco made some reforms of its Criminal Code, but with very little attention to our proposal. The governor reported that he has sent the State Congress a bill to reform the Criminal Procedures Code, but the National Commission is not familiar with its content. The governments of the States of Baja California Sur, Campeche, Coahuila, Chiapas, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, and Yucatan have not responded to the proposal.

—We proposed to the state governments that they consider the advisability of sponsoring a legislative reform so that their states have regulations consistent with the Federal Law To Prevent and Punish Torture. The authorities in the states of Aguascalientes, Campeche, Colima, Jalisco, Morelos, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz pledged to study the proposal, but we have not heard whether they have adopted it. The governor of Coahuila promised to adopt it in its entirety. The states of Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala, Yucatan, and Zacatecas acknowledged receipt. Eleven states sent us their legislation on the matter. The law in Baja California, Chihuahua, Sonora, Nayarit, and Guanajuato does not provide that a confession is evidence only when it is made before the Public Prosecutor's Office or a judge (not the police) and in the presence of a defense attorney and, if appropriate, a translator. Nor have they adopted our suggestion that an omission by a public servant who fails to prevent serious pain or suffering for a detainee in his custody should be regarded as torture. The responses from the governments of Baja California Sur, Chiapas, and Durango are unsatisfactory because their laws do not take into account any of the points proposed by this National Commission. The responses from the governments of Guerrero, Sinaloa, and Tabasco are satisfactory because they give consideration to the proposal's most salient points, which have to do with the requirements for a confession to have evidentiary value. The authorities of Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, and Quintana Roo did not reply.

—We proposed a reform of Article 16 of the constitution so that it unequivocally provides for a 48-hour period within which the Public Prosecutor's Office must decide whether to book or release the suspect in the case of administrative detentions during the pretrial period. The study in question was submitted to the president of the republic and to the Justice Committee of the Honorable Chamber of Deputies.

—We completed a study on the possible reform of the Criminal Procedures Code of the Federal District and the Federal Criminal Procedures Code in an effort to shorten trials and thus fulfill the constitutional provision that justice be administered promptly. The main points in this proposal are:

To provide that, once the preliminary investigation is closed, a hearing at which the parties can formulate their conclusions verbally be held promptly and that the judge hand down a ruling in five days.

To replace the current summary and ordinary proceedings with a single proceeding in which the preliminary investigation can take a longer or shorter time to the extent that this is necessary to develop and present evidence, without exceeding the deadlines set by the constitution. The only constitutionally admissible exception to this rule is if the defendant waives the guarantee of promptness, for the sake of the defense, inasmuch as he is entitled to hasten or slow the process. Nonetheless, the right to decide the length of the trial is limited by the deadline that the Public Prosecutor's Office faces in submitting evidence on behalf of the interests that it represents. The point is to reconcile the two interests equitably.

—We conducted the study entitled "Arbitrary Arrest, A Frequent Cause of the Complaints Filed With the National Commission for Human Rights: Administrative and Legal Measures To Prevent It."

—We completed our study of the preliminary draft of legislation to compensate for damages arising from human rights violations. After having been analyzed by various institutions and specialists, the study is being revised with an eye towards various clarifications.

XIV. Program for Free Textbooks

—We have worked with the Secretariat of Public Education in developing programs and in preparing proposals for the information content of and pedagogical suggestions for civics courses in all grades of basic education and the first and second years of secondary school. Besides being used in the 1993-1994 school year, the programs we have developed will help to define the technical and pedagogical guidelines on the basis of which the civics texts for the 1994-1995 school year will be put up for bids.

—We drafted a document on the teaching of human rights that was included in the anthology for civics teachers in the first year of secondary school.

XV. Training Program

The Training Program covered 28 states: Aguascalientes, Baja California, Campeche, Colima, Chiapas, Chihuahua, Coahuila, the Federal District, Mexico State, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatan, and Zacatecas. The 16 administrative divisions of the Federal District were included. Some 580 courses were offered to 55,216 participants over 1,754 course/hours. These data can be found in Annex 11 [not published with this document].

—In the category of authorities and public servants, a total of 130 courses were taught to 13,799 federal, state, and municipal public servants to raise their consciousness concerning human rights. The course/hours totaled 734.

In coordination with the Office of the Attorney General for the Federal District, we developed a general program called "Refresher Training, Professionalization, and Human Rights" aimed at agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, Judicial Police, and National Commission officials. We also took part in the training courses for Judicial Police and specialized agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office, teaching 53 courses in all to 4,393 participants over 356 course/hours. The courses were supported with the videos "Investigation Techniques" and "Training Course in Human Rights."

We continued the consciousness-raising courses for students at the Police Academy of the General Secretariat of Safety and Roadways of the Department of the Federal District. We taught 14 courses to 2,221 participants over 55 course/hours. The topics covered were: Human Rights in Mexico; New Instruments for Defending Human Rights; and Public Safety and Human Rights.

With the aforementioned institutions we organized the seminar on "Citizen Security and Human Rights," during which two courses were taught to 96 instructors over 28 hours; they were given an exercise book with readings and instructional support material. All of them are law professionals attached to the judicial and governmental subdivisions of the Federal District Department, who in turn are supposed to train the Preventive Police agents in each of the administrative divisions of the Federal District. The topics covered were: Human Rights and Public Safety; Rights and Duties of Policemen; Administrative and Criminal Accountability; and Didactics and Methodology for Human Rights Training. The courses to be taught by these instructors are to be monitored and evaluated by personnel from the Training Office of the National Commission. To this end we visited 17 sectors in the various administrative divisions of the Federal District; no evaluation was done, however, because the sector chiefs did not receive orders from above to offer the courses.

With the Institute of Penitentiary Training we continued the courses for technical, administrative, judicial, and security staff, as well as guards, in both men's and women's prisons in the Federal District. The courses covered the following issues: Human Rights in Mexico, Human Rights in Prisons; Constitutional Guarantees of Inmates; Law of Minimum Standards for the Rehabilitation of Convicts; and the Tokyo Regulations and the National Commission for Human Rights. To date we have taught seven courses to 290 participants over 25 course/hours.

At the request of the federal-court-appointed attorneys assigned to Ciudad Nezahualcoyotl, State of Mexico, three courses were taught to 260 inmates at "La Perla" Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Center, covering the topics: Consciousness-raising in Human Rights; the Prison System, and the Right to Judicial Security.

Under the tripartite agreement among the Interior Secretariat, the National Institute of Penal Sciences, and the National Commission for Human Rights, we taught 10 courses to 506 staff members of prisons and social rehabilitation centers in the Federal District and the states. We also trained staff at the Guardianship Council for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of Morelos.

In cooperation with the Government of the State of Chiapas and the Directorate of Prevention and Social Rehabilitation in the same state, we taught six courses in the social rehabilitation centers in Tuxtla Gutierrez, San Cristobal de las Casas, and Tapachula to 1,200 inmates, 232 guards, 110 members of the technical councils, and 30 administrators, over 81 course/hours.

In cooperation with the Secretariat of National Defense we scheduled a series of lectures on various human rights issues for members of the Mexican Army and Air Force, beginning with the topics Introduction to Human Rights and New Safeguard Tools: the CNDH; they were taught to 143 ranking officers.

With the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Promotion we held a training event in human rights covering the topics: Do You Know Your Human Rights?; and Do You Know When You Can Turn to the National Commission?, in which 200 public servants took part. A lecture was given on the same topics.

We held two events in cooperation with the Mexican Social Security Institute and the Mexican Academy of Medicine: a penal discussion on "The Human Rights of Hospital Patients" and a course on "Health, Human Rights, and the National Commission for Human Rights."

In conjunction with the National Council for the Prevention and Control of AIDS (CONASIDA), we took part in the Third Meeting of Coordinators of the State Councils for AIDS Prevention and Control (COESIDA) by offering a course for the public agencies in charge of preventing and controlling AIDS on "The Potential for Cooperation Between the National Commission and the State Commissions in Safeguarding the Human Rights of Individuals Affected by the AIDS Problem."

Five courses covering 24 course/hours were taught to officials of the National System for Complete Family Development in the Federal District and the states of Campeche and San Luis Potosi.

A training program was begun for staff members of the State Commissions of Human Rights who so requested. Seven courses have been taught: two each in the states of Mexico and Tamaulipas and one each in the states of Michoacan, Queretaro, and San Luis Potosi.

—As for the programs aimed at civil society and educational institutions, courses, workshops, conferences, and seminars were held. We organized 401 events, which were attended by 37,914 persons over a total of 662 course/hours.

The main institution with which we collaborated was the DIF under the program "Improve Your Institutions." We and the state DIF's offered 178 courses to 9,366 participants over 215 course/hours. These courses were staged in the interior of the republic and in 21 community-development centers in the 16 administrative divisions of the Federal District. They covered: Human Rights, Individual Guarantees, the Right to Public Security, the National Commission for Human Rights, and the Human Rights of Children, Women, the Elderly, Young People, and the Disabled.

In coordination with the National Sports Commission (CONADE) we taught 62 courses over 68 course/hours to 9,521 participants, touching on topics such as General Theory of Human Rights, the Human Rights of Young People, Public Security, and the National Commission for Human Rights. They were offered at educational institutions such as the Colegio de Bachilleres, the National School of Technical Professional Education, the Center for Post-Secondary Studies in Communication, the Training Center for Industrial Workers, the Center for Technological Studies in Industry and Services, and the Center of Industrial and Service Technicians.

With the National Institute of Old Age and the National Center of the Elderly we offered eight courses over 16 course/hours to 377 participants.

In addition, consciousness-raising programs were conducted for students and teachers in educational institutions in the Federal District and in the interior of the republic in collaboration with: the Secretariat of Public Education; the National Autonomous University of Mexico (through the National School of Social Work, the Law Department, the National Preparatory School, the College of Sciences and Humanities, and the Iztacala National School of Professional Studies); Ibero-Americana University (the Santa Fe, Torreon, and Leon campuses); the National Pedagogical University; the Metropolitan Autonomous University; Simon Bolivar University; the Autonomous University of La Laguna; the Autonomous University of Puebla, and the University of Mexico Valley. With the Coyoacan Administrative Division of the Federal District we taught a series of informational courses about the National Commission for students attending its eight work centers. A total of 93 courses were offered to this sector, with 10,550 students and teachers taking part. A total of 201 course/hours were offered.

In coordination with other nongovernment institutions and agencies we gave 60 courses for 8,100 participants over 162 course/hours. Among those attending were students, teachers, housewives, workers, children, the elderly, and the handicapped. Some of the issues addressed were: Human Rights, the National Commission for Human Rights, the Rights of Children, the Rights of Women, and the Participation of Civil Society in the Struggle for Human Rights, among others.

—We developed a special training program for Indians. It was aimed mainly at leaders, traditional authorities, and members of the Tarahumara, Mixtec, Zapotec, Tzeltal, and Huichol communities and migratory Indians, among others. Sixteen courses over 216 course/hours were offered to 1,414 Indians in the Federal District and the states of Chihuahua, Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Veracruz. These courses were organized in conjunction with the National Indian Institute, the Human Rights Commission of the State of Chihuahua, the Union of Indian Communities of the Northern Zone of the Isthmus, the Center of Indian Rights A.C. (CEDIAC) of the State of Chiapas, the Support Group for the Indian Peoples of the Guerrero Highlands, Tlachinollan, A.C., and the Jalisco Association of Support for Indian Groups (AJAGI), A.C.

It bears mentioning that as we have moved forward in this field, we have emphasized the training of Indian human-rights promoters, who in turn will perform this same work in various regions. We relied on the organizers of these courses to translate some of the documents used in the courses into Tzeltzal.

In the State of Veracruz we staged a theatrical monologue based on the human rights of Indians for Indian communities in the Municipality of Ilamatlan.

—We gave courses to train "human rights promoters" to the legal advisers of the community development centers of the National System for Complete Family Development (DIF) and for committee leaders at the Felipe Carrillo Puerto and Milpa Alta centers. This program was extended to the DIF system in San Luis Potosi and the Municipality of Naucalpan, State of Mexico.

We conducted various promoters programs with the State Commissions for Human Rights of Mexico, Tamaulipas, Michoacan, Queretaro, Colima, and San Luis Potosi, as well as with the National Council for the Prevention and Control of AIDS (CONASIDA), the National School of Nursing and Obstetrics, and the UNAM National School of Social Work. Rural promoters were trained at these latter institutions.

With the Salesian University we taught a course for students at the Law School. We should note that the interest aroused in this group led to the formation of a nongovernment human rights organization.

In coordination with the National Sports Commission we organized promoter-training courses at Iberoamericana University (Leon, Guanajuato campus) in the Federal District and in the State of Jalisco.

With the Mexican Section of Amnesty International we offered two 3- and 5-day courses for 30 promoters. With the Department of the Federal District under the "Program To Care for Street Children" we offered three 12-hour courses to 120 promoters.

In all we trained 2,089 human rights promoters in 33 courses covering 142 course/hours. Among the topics addressed were: General Theory of Human Rights; Individual Guarantees; Rights of Minors; Abused Children; Human Rights of Women, the Elderly, the Handicapped, and Indians; Criminal Law and Human Rights; the Right to Public Security; and Management of Teaching Techniques and Methodology in Human Rights, all for the purpose of giving the promoters more background information so that they can do a better job.

—We developed supporting instructional materials: the primers "Human Rights for All"; "Present-day Importance of Human Rights"; "Support Guide for the Course for the Judicial Police and Agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office"; and the flip chart and basic guide "Human Rights of Indian Groups." We distributed booklets, brochures, and other publications of this National Commission as supporting material for the courses. We handed out 13,000 copies of the booklet "Rights a Person Enjoys Upon Being Arrested" for distribution to the workers at the Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat and to the workers at CONASUPO [National Company for Basic Commodities].

—In coordination with Iberoamericana University (Santa Fe campus) we organized the "University Human Rights Certificate Program for Public Servants," a 200-hour course that went from 19 January to 15 July 1993. The main objective of the certificate program was to expand the basic knowledge and expertise of the participants so that they can foster a culture of human rights by creating a forum for reflection that will enhance the knowledge, experiences, and attitudes that promote human rights. The certificate program was multidisciplinary in approach.

We conducted a "Seminar-Workshop on Human Rights" in cooperation with Iberoamericana University (IMDOSOC) for professors in the various fields of law, so that they would encourage their students to reflect on the importance of respect for human rights in practicing their profession and develop working proposals that include the human rights issue in the courses that they teach.

In conjunction with the Autonomous University of Campeche and the State Commission for Human Rights in Campeche, we also offered a "Certificate Course in Human Rights" from October 1992 to March 1993 with bimonthly sessions on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. This course was aimed at students, professionals, and civil servants. The certificate courses are listed in Annex 12 [not published with this document].

In Queretaro, in conjunction with the State Commission for Human Rights, the State Autonomous University, and the ITESM [Monterrey Technological Institute of Advanced Studies], we conducted the "Multidisciplinary Seminar in Human Rights" for public servants and professors in the various areas involved in the administration of justice.

XVI. Program of International Relations

—During the period covered by this report the National Commission continued to receive reports from overseas about alleged violations of the human rights of Mexicans on Mexican soil.

From 26 May 1992 to 25 May 1993 we received a total of 21,974 reports from 43 countries.

We analyzed all of these reports; 13,473 letters contained complete, legible data from the senders, while the remaining 8,501 did not provide them.

The National Commission thus responded to 13,473 letters, furnishing to requesters the latest information that we had concerning the cases in question (See Annex 13 [not published with this document]).

In these replies we reported, among other things, on the recent legislative measures designed to prevent or abolish unlawful arrests and to prevent and punish torture, on the investigations that have been conducted, and on the recommendations issued by this National Commission.

In addition, in the instances in which the request was for information regarding violations of the human right of indigenous communities, we reported on the pilot programs to serve these populations, the investigations conducted, and, if appropriate, the recommendations formulated.

—For the purpose of publicizing the work, accomplishments, obstacles, and prospects of the National Commission, we are regularly sending its publications to all Mexican diplomatic and consular representations overseas, to foreign embassies in Mexico, to various government and nongovernment international organizations with offices in our country or abroad, and to various national human rights organizations and institutions.

In addition, through the Foreign Relations Secretariat we have continued sending information on the progress of the investigations that this National Commission is conducting into specific cases of alleged violations of human rights in Mexico, to various United Nations agencies such as the Working Group on Forced Disappearances and the Special Rapporteurs Against Torture and Summary or Arbitrary Executions.

—Moreover, the National Commission maintained or intensified its presence in various forums, centers, task forces, and meetings of international, regional, and bilateral organizations whose agencies address issues related to the promotion, protection, or defense of human rights. Prominent among the activities in this category are:

—We furnished information to the Foreign Relations Secretariat for its presentation of the "First Periodic Report of the Government of Mexico" to the United Nations Committee Against Torture.

—From 23 to 27 November 1992 the coordinator of the Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing met in Geneva, Switzerland with the Full Working Group of the United Nations on forced or involuntary disappearances for the purpose of presenting a general report on the National Commission's Program Concerning Persons Presumed Missing; he outlined the results achieved and the problems and difficulties faced during investigations and underscored the National Commission's concerns about several specific cases.

On 19 and 20 May 1993 the second inspector general and the coordinator of the same program updated this information for the Working Group at UN headquarters in New York City.

—We attended the Regional Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean, Preparatory to the World Conference on Human Rights, which took place in San Jose, Costa Rica from 18 to 22 January 1993.

—From 16 to 25 February 1993 the chairman of the National Commission attended the 49th Session of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations in the city of Geneva, Switzerland. It bears emphasizing that he submitted a document outlining its origin, structure, workings, and accomplishments.

—On 25 February 1993 officials of this National Commission visited the main office of Amnesty International in London, England to exchange opinions and experiences on the work that the two institutions are doing in defense of human rights.

—From 6 to 13 April of this year we held talks and working meetings in the cities of Austin, San Marcos, and San Antonio, Texas with officials of the Texas State Government and representatives of human rights groups and academic institutions in that state.

—We took part in the Working Panel on Migration and Human Rights as Part of the Consultation Forum on the Northern Border, which was organized by the Border Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies of Congress; it was held on 13 and 14 April in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

—The National Commission participated in the Meeting of Representatives of National Institutions and Organizations That Promote Tolerance and Harmony and That Fight Racism and Racial Discrimination, which was organized by the Human Rights Center of the United Nations and the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission of Australia and held in Sidney, Australia from 19 to 23 April. We should point out that the representative of the National Commission was appointed deputy chairwoman of the meeting.

—From 26 to 30 April 1993 we took part in the fourth session of the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland.

—We have kept up and expanded our ties and exchanges with institutions akin to the "ombudsman" throughout the world. During this period we expanded our relations with ombudsman organizations from 64 to 74 of them; that is to say, we instituted relations with 10 more such organizations, all of them in Latin America.

The National Commission took part in the Fifth International Conference of the Ombudsman in Vienna, Austria from 11 to 16 October 1992.

—We completed work on the Basic International Instruments on Human Rights. To this end we selected 15 fundamental instruments and commented on the drafting of each of them, its content, date approved and effective date, and its significance. The work in question will be submitted to the Editorial Committee of this National Commission for its consideration with an eye towards publication, if appropriate.

—From 4 to 8 May 1993 officials of this National Commission traveled to the cities of Ottawa, Toronto, and Montreal, Canada, where they held talks and working meetings with the head of the Mexico Department of the Canadian Foreign Affairs Ministry; with representatives of human rights organizations, foremost among them Amnesty International, Canada Section; Pen-Canada; the Committee for the Defense of Journalists; the Inter-Church Committee; the International Center for Individual Rights and Democratic Development; the Canadian Human Rights Foundation; the Studies and Information Center of the Human Rights Department of Ottawa University; York University of Toronto, and with members of the National Human Rights Commission of Canada and of the Commission of Individual Rights of Quebec.

XVII. Program of Relations With Domestic Organizations

In order to move forward in consolidating the national nonjudicial system for protecting human rights, on 13, 14, and 15 May 1993 we held the First Meeting of Chairmen of Human Rights Commissions in Mexico City.

Under the auspices of the National Commission, 26 chairmen of human rights groups gathered together to exchange information and experiences. The fact that the commissions of Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Puebla, Sinaloa, Tlaxcala, and the Federal District were not functioning as of that date was deeply regretted.

At this gathering they laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Association of Chairmen of Human Rights Organizations, the essential purpose of which will be to coordinate efforts to fully enforce the provisions of Paragraph B of Article 102 of the General Constitution of the Republic.

Moreover, we signed cooperation agreements with the Mexican Association for the United Nations, the Mexican Human Rights Academy, and the Human Rights Defense Commission in Sinaloa, A.C.

The cooperation agreement with the Mexican Association for the United Nations centers on a program to train primary-school teachers in education for peace and human rights. The purpose of the program is to design and apply an educational strategy to develop attitudes and values conducive to peace and human rights.

The agreement signed with the Mexican Human Rights Academy renewed the pledge of previous years to work together in the academic, scientific, and cultural fields to promote and defend human rights. In the academic sphere the National Commission took part in a specialization course on national legislation and human rights, where it analyzed the different approaches to human rights studies, their fundamentals and content, as well as the judicial framework and the national instruments and bodies for promoting and defending human rights.

The National Commission signed a cooperation agreement with the Human Rights Defense Commission in Sinaloa, A.C. to conduct an investigation into the problems of street children in an effort to identify possible ways of helping these children and their families with the assistance of civic associations and government institutions.

—During the period covered by this report we held two working meetings with nongovernment organizations; their purpose was to exchange experiences and to analyze proposals for promoting human rights in Mexico.

We received many visits, messages, and requests for information and documentary support from individuals and groups working in the nongovernment sphere to defend and publicize human rights.

—The National Commission took part with domestic nongovernment groups in various cultural and academic events.

—We continued to update the Annotated National Directory of Nongovernment Human Rights Organizations, which lists 192 such organizations in all. Annex 14 lists the groups that have been placed in the directory [not published with this report].

XVIII. Program of Academic Events

The following events were held during the period covered by this report:

—In cooperation with the Campeche State Commission for Human Rights, we held the symposium "Experiences and Prospects of the State Human Rights Organizations and the National Commission for Human Rights" on 9 and 10 July. Prominent officials of the State Human Rights Commissions established under Article 102, Paragraph B of the constitution presented papers.

—In conjunction with the UNAM National School of Social Work, we conducted the "Colloquium for Teachers and Students on Human Rights" on 25 and 26 August 1992. The following topics were addressed:

What Are Human Rights?; the National Commission for Human Rights as a Body That Protects Society; the Prison System in Mexico; Migratory Policies and Human Rights; Education: a Fundamental Right; the Right to Health as a Human Right; For a Decent Childhood; the Rights of Women; and Respect for the Elderly.

—We took part in the international meeting "Epilepsy and Human Rights," which was held in the city of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon from 1 to 6September 1992.

—In conjunction with the National Council of Disabled Persons, the Inter-American Center of Social Security Studies, and the Secretariat of Social Development, we conducted "The International Conference on the Human Rights of Disabled Persons" in Mexico City from 1 to 3 October.

—With the cooperation of Colima University and the Manuel Buendia Foundation, A.C., we held the seminar-workshop "Human Rights and the Mass Media" from 16 to 27 November 1992. This event was aimed at teachers and students of journalism, the mass media, and law. The following topics, among others, were broached: Philosophy and History of Human Rights; Evolution of Human Rights; Recognition of Human Rights in the Mexican Legal System; the Legal Category of the Ombudsman, and an informational workshop on human rights.

—On 4 March 1993 we sat on the panel "Women and Human Rights" as part of the meeting of government offices organized by the Secretariat of Social Development.

—On 6 March 1993 we took part in the panel discussion on "Sexual Harassment of Women," presenting the paper "Violence Against Women." The event was organized by the Association Women in Action for Mexico, A.C.

—On 13 March 1993 we presented the paper "We Need To Talk About Human Rights" at the Second Seminar on Leadership and Organization, which was arranged by the Mexican Confederation of Associations for Individuals With Mental Deficiencies, A.C. in the city of Toluca, State of Mexico.

—On 22, 23, and 24 March 1993 the National Commission took part, along with the Ford Foundation, in three work sessions of the "Study and Analysis of Human Rights, Population Policies, and the Status of Women in the International Sphere."

—On 26 and 27 April 1993 the National Commission received a visit from Dr. Howard R. Berman, a professor of international law at the California Western School of Law, who gave a lecture entitled "International Recognition of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples."

—On 6 and 7 May 1993 we held the event "Minors in the Context of Family Law and Human Rights," in cooperation with the Superior Court of Justice of the Federal District, the Mexican Child Support Group, the Down Community, and the International League of Associations for Individuals With Mental Deficiencies.

—On 11 May 1993 the National Commission for Human Rights organized and staged the event "The Role of Foster Homes in Caring for Street Children."

—On 13 May 1993 a lecture on "The Justice System in the United States of America" was delivered jointly by Professor Malcolm M. Lucas, the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, and Professor Stephen A. Mayo, the president of the Mayo Group, which seeks to publicize legal issues in the United States.

XIX. Program of Documentation and Bibliography

—The Documentary Center and Library currently has 8,204 volumes, 4,078 of which are general-reference works while 4,126 are periodicals and pamphlets. Our holdings were increased by 4,732 volumes this year: 191 by purchase and 4,541 by donation.

A total of 8,200 requests for information were handled, three-fifths of them from personnel attached to this National Commission and two-fifths from outside users. (See Annex 15 [not published with this document])

In addition, during this period we signed 18 interlibrary-loan agreements and 22 bibliography-exchange agreements, making a total of 96 such pacts.

—We have catalogued 73 percent of our holdings; cataloguing the general-reference works has been given priority.

—We designed a new procedural model for storing and retrieving bibliographic, newspaper, and documentary material; this has enabled us to keep the corresponding automation process up to date.

—We have continued to expand the descriptors in the area of human rights under the cataloguing system for our collection.

—The analytical index of the recommendations and Semiannual Reports of the National Commission runs from June 1990 to October 1991 and contains a summary of the recommendations, classified by issue of the GACETA, the number of the recommendation, the type of violation, and the authority accountable. The analytical index is half finished.

—We have continued compiling the list of new acquisitions, which is published monthly in the GACETA. It bears noting that as of January 1993 we have been putting out a catalogue of new acquisitions, which is kept on the bulletin board at the headquarters of the National Commission so that users are immediately apprised of the works available to them.

XX. Publicity Program

—We issued 147 press releases about information generated by the National Commission and held 15 informational meetings with reporters covering the Commission. In addition, 24 meetings were arranged between representatives of various national and international mass media and officials of the National Commission.

All meetings of public interest were given news coverage, and the presentations of the National Commission's publications were publicized in timely fashion.

—In the Sunday section on human rights in the newspaper EL NACIONAL we published 53 pieces, including articles by specialists, several special reports on programs of the National Commission, and papers on the defense of human rights that were presented at different forums.

—We conducted a comprehensive campaign by way of posters, radio, the press, and television on: "What Is the CNDH?" "How To File a Complaint With the CNDH," and "At the CNDH We Have Jurisdiction." This material was circulated in the State Human Rights Commissions, federal and state offices, services units in the administrative divisions of the Federal District Department, as well as in mass-transit terminals and other strategic spots.

—The 27-minute video "The Fourth Semiannual Report of the CNDH" publicized our efforts during government time slots, thanks to the support of the General Directorate of Radio, Television, and Cinematography of the Interior Secretariat. The program was broadcast over channels 2, 5, 9, 11, and 13 on 14 and 22 June 1992.

—To support our training efforts we produced a 12-minute video called "The Human Rights of Inmates," which was broadcast during government time slots over channels 2, 4, 9, 11, and 13 on 24 March and 21 April 1993.

—We produced the 27-minute video "Human Rights and the Prison System," a documentary based on the report on the Mexican Prison System.

—The 12-minute video "The CNDH and the State Commissions," another instrument of official publicity, was broadcast over channels 2, 4, 9, 11, and 13 on 14 April and 12 May.

—To further the efforts of the Coordinating Office of Indian Affairs of the National Commission we produced four video documentaries on human rights and indigenous peoples (Raramuris or Tarahumaras, Huichols, Tzeltals, and Mixes), which were scheduled for broadcast during government time slots, one a week, starting on 19 May of this year.

—The updated version of the video "The CNDH and Human Rights" was dubbed into English and copied to the PAL system so that the National Commission has available audio-visual material that can be shown at international forums.

—The "Training Course for Inspection Personnel," which was given from 12 to 16 April 1993, was recorded for subsequent editing and use in training programs.

—A summary of the "Course in Investigation Techniques," which consists of the file materials in the videotape library, was reproduced to furnish copies to the 32 State Human Rights Commissions so that they have audio-visual material for the training of their inspectors.

—In cooperation with the Secretariat of Public Education we produced seven TV programs on human rights to illustrate the civics course that is being offered as part of the Televised Secondary School Curriculum. These programs are based on interviews and will be broadcast to 1,200 classrooms under this system throughout the country.

—We produced seven 30-second promotional messages based on the primer "First Aid in Human Rights." Nationwide broadcast of them began on 6 May over 78 TV channels and 84 radio stations; as of 25 May 1993, 3,282 TV spots and 14,112 radio spots had been aired.

—As part of the publicity program we also produced three 30-second spots on "The Jurisdiction of the CNDH" for both radio and television.

—As a coproduction with Radio Educacion we continued the series "Respuesta, a weekly half-hour program. Over the past year we produced 52 programs on various issues, for a total of 26 actual radio broadcast hours.

We and Radio UNAM continued to coproduce the series "Argumentos," a weekly one-hour program. Over the past year we produced 52 programs on various issues, for a total of 52 actual radio broadcast hours.

In the area of publicity we established an audiotape library containing recordings of the "Respuesta" and "Argumentos" programs, press conferences, special programs with miscellaneous radio stations, and institutional promotions. There are 229 titles in all.

—We also conducted a radio campaign over Radio ABC Internacional, with one-minute spots to promote the defense of human rights. A total of 98 such spots, all of them different, were broadcast 196 times.

—We started a videotape library containing recordings of the press conferences and interviews with other media given by officials of the National Commission. The collection consists of 191 videocassettes on 19 topics.

—We compiled all of the videotaped material in the certificate course "The Ombudsman and Public Administration" for review, editing, and use in future certificate courses in human rights.

—In September-November 1992 and February-March 1993 the National Commission and the Museum Research and Services Center of UNAM exhibited the work of artists Mario Barron and Salvador Pinocelly, respectively, at the facilities of the National Commission.

—In conjunction with the General Directorate of Radio, Television, and Cinematography, we held the Film-Debate Series on the Elderly at the National Film Library from 8 to 27 September 1992; a total of nine films were shown. In June and July 1992 the Film-Debate Series on Prisons was held in conjunction with the Campeche State Human Rights Commission.

—The National Commission organized the following lectures:

"Human Rights in the U.S. Judicial System," by Ambassador Richard Schifter, and "The Current Status of the Debate on the Death Penalty," by Dr. Stephen B. Bright, the latter in cooperation with the Mexican Human Rights Academy, A.C., the Fray Francisco de Vitoria O.P. Human Rights Center, and the Coordinating Office of Humanities of UNAM.

XXI. Program of Publications

Production

—GACETA

During the period covered by this report the National Commission published issues 23 to 34 of GACETA, its official news publication. The appearance of the magazine has changed. After a cost analysis, we decided that although its quality should be preserved, it should be less of a burden on the Commission and reach a broader audience. Therefore, the types of paper used for the covers and the newsprint were changed, and we acquired the equipment and manpower to print it at the National Commission's Publications Directorate itself, thus cutting production costs.

—NEWSLETTER

In March 1993 the National Commission, as Mexico's ombudsman, began publishing a monthly bulletin in English called NEWSLETTER. Its purpose is to provide timely information on the National Commission's most important daily activities. This publication is designed for overseas distribution.

—Pamphlets

Twenty-three titles were published in the "Pamphlets" series:

"Documentos basicos de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos" [Basic Documents of the National Commission] (Spanish, English, French, and German editions).

"Mensajes del doctor Jorge Carpizo en las presentaciones de los informes semestrales" [Messages of Dr. Jorge Carpizo During Presentations of the Semiannual Reports].

"Actuacion del medico ante la violacion de los Derechos Humanos" [How Physicians Should React to Human Rights Violations], coordinated by Fernando Cano Valle.

"Los Derechos Humanos del paciente hospitalizado" [The Human Rights of Hospital Patients], by Alberto Lifshitz and David Trujillo.

"Bioetica y Derechos Humanos" [Bioethics and Human Rights], by Manuel Velasco Flores.

"Derechos Humanos y transplantes de organos" [Human Rights and Organ Transplants], coordinated by Fernando Cano Valle.

"Sintesis de dos anos de trabajo, mayo 1990-junio 1992" [Summary of Two Years of Work, May 1990-June 1992] (versions in Spanish and English).

"Convencion sobre los derechos del nino" [Convention on the Rights of Children], second edition, by Ruth Villanueva C. and Antonio Labastida.

"Decreto Constitucional, Ley y Reglamento Interno de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos" [Constitutional Decree, Law, and Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights].

"Guia del Policia" [Policeman's Guide], second edition, by Miguel Sarre (Mexican Association for the United Nations, A.C.-CNDH copublication)

"La persona con epilepsia y los Derechos Humanos" [People With Epilepsy and Human Rights], coordinated by Fernando Cano Valle.

"Pastorela de la Esperanza" [Pastourelle of Hope], by Miguel Sabido.

"SIDA y Derechos Humanos" [Aids and Human Rights], by Jaime Sepulveda, Mario Brofman, and Blanca Rico.

"Vigencia y efectividad de los Derechos Humanos en Mexico" [Effective Exercise of Human Rights in Mexico], by Emilio Rabasa Gamboa (editions in Spanish and English).

"Algunas reflexiones sobre el Ombudsman y los Derechos Humanos" [Some Reflections on the Ombudsman and Human Rights], by Jorge Carpizo.

"Memoria del Seminario 'Derechos Humanos y seguridad social en America'" [Report on the Seminar "Human Rights and Social Security in the Americas"] (copublication of the Inter-American Center for Social SEcurity Studies and the National Commission for Human Rights).

"Periodismo y Derechos Humanos" [Journalism and Human Rights], second edition (copublication of the Manuel Buendia Foundation and the National Commission for Human Rights).

"Justicia Constitucional, Ombudsman y Derechos Humanos" [Constitutional Justice, Ombudsman, and Human Rights], by Hector Fix-Zamudio.

"Informe sobre el Program de Atencion a las Comunidades Indigenas de la Sierra Tarahumara" [Report on the Program for the Indigenous Communities of the Tarahumara Sierra].

"La supervision penitenciaria. Hallazgos y frutos" [Penitentiary Supervision. Discoveries and Fruits], by Angelica Ortiz.

"Informe sobre el problema de las expulsiones en las comunidades indigenas de los Altos de Chiapas y los Derechos Humanos" [Report on the Problems of Expulsions in the Indigenous Communities of the Chiapas Highlands and Human Rights].

"La lucha por los Derechos Humanos en el sistema penitenciario mexicano" [The Struggle for Human Rights in the Mexican Prison System].

"Prision, aun" [Still in Prison], by Luis de la Barreda Solorzano.

In addition, the following publications in the "Pamphlets" series are in progress:

"Estudio comparativo de los sustitutivos de prision por Entidad Federativa" [Comparative Study of Alternatives to Prison by State of the Federation], by Sofia Velasco.

"Evolucion normativa de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos" [Regulatory History of the National Commission for Human Rights], second edition, by Jose Luis Lopez Chavarria, German Flores, and Myriam Alvarado.

"Catalogo de publicaciones de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos" [Catalog of Publications of the National Commission for Human Rights].

"La construccion de una nueva practica educativa" [The Construciton of a New Teaching Method], by Abraham Magendzo K. and Claudia Duenas (Copublication of the Mexican Human Rights Academy, the Interdisciplinary Program of Research in Education of Chile, and the National Commission for Human Rights).

"Derechos Humanos: pautas para una educacion liberadora" [Human Rights: Guidelines for a Liberating Education], by Juan Jose Mosca and Luis Perez A. (Copublication of Amnesty International, Mexican Section, and the National Commission for Human Rights).

"Aspectos reales de los centros de reclusion en Mexico" [Real Aspects of Prisons in Mexico], by Gabriela Diaz de Anda Guzman.

"El narcotrafico en Latinoamerica y los Derechos Humanos" [Drug Trafficking in Latin America and Human Rights], by Marcos Kaplan.

"Modelo de instructivo de seguridad y custodia" [Model Instructions for Security Personnel and Guards].

"Constitucionalizacion del Ombudsman" [Constitutionalization of the Ombudsman], by Magdalena Aguilar Cuevas.

"Evolucion de las leyes de amparo" [Evolution of the Amparo Laws], by Jose Luis Soberanes Fernandez.

—Manuals

Eight titles were published in the "Manuals" collection:

"La Universidad y los Derechos Humanos en America Latina" [The University and Human Rights in Latin America] (Copublication of the Union of Latin American Universities and the National Commission for Human Rights).

"El maltrato a los ninos y sus repercusiones educativas" [Child Abuse and Its Educational Repercussions] (Copublication of FICOMI, the National Commission for Human Rights, the UNICEF Office for Mexico and Cuba, and the Directorate of Social Protection of the Department of the Federal District).

"Experiencias y perspectivas de los organismos estatales de Derechos Humanos y la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos. Memoria del simposio" [Experiences and Prospects of the State Human Rights Organizations and the National Commission for Human Rights. Report of the Symposium] (Copublication of the Campeche State Human Rights Commission and the National Commission for Human Rights).

"Proteccion de extranjeros en los Estados Unidos de America. La ley federal de 1789 sobre responsabilidad civil por violaciones al derecho internacional" [The Protection of Foreigners in the United States of America. The 1789 Federal Law on Civil Liability for Violations of International Law], by Jorge Cicero Fernandez.

"Modelo del manual de organizacion y funcionamiento de los consejos tecnicos interdisciplinarios" [Model for the Organization and Operations Manual of the Interdisciplinary Technical Councils].

"Manual de Derechos Humanos" [Manual of Human Rights], second edition, by Luis Diaz Muller.

"La violacion a los Derechos Humanos en la vida de Fray Servando Teresa de Mier" [Human Rights Violations in the Life of Friar Servando Teresa de Mier], by Angel Camiro Gutierrez Zamora.

"La contaminacion atmosferica en Mexico, sus causas y efectos en la salud" [Atmospheric Pollution in Mexico, Its Causes and Effects on Health], coordinated by Ivan Restrepo.

In addition to the above titles, the following are in preparation:

"Manual de capacitacion. Derechos Humanos, ensenanza-aprendizaje-formacion" [Training Manual. Human Rights, Teaching-Learning-Training], second edition, by Magdalena Aguilar Cuevas.

"Derechos Humanos y Ombudsman" [Human Rights and the Ombudsman], by Jorge Carpizo.

—Classics

The book "De los delitos y las penas" [On Crimes and Penalties], second edition, by Cesar Beccaria, was published as part of the "Classics" Collection.

The work "Antologia de clasicos mexicanos de Derechos Humanos. De la Constitucion vigente a nuestros dias" [Anthology of Mexican Classics. From the Current Constitution to Our Days] is being published.

—Reports

Five titles were published in the "Reports" Series:

"Cuarto informe semestral de la CNDH" [Fourth Semiannual Report of the CNDH] (English version).

"Sintesis del cuarto informe semestral de la CNDH" [Summary of the Fourth Semiannual Report of the CNDH], (Versions in English and Spanish).

"Dos anos y medio en cifras" [Two and a Half Years in Figures] (Versions in Spanish and English).

"Principales actividades de la Comision Nacional de Derechos Humanos durante su quinto semestre de existencia"

[Main Activities of the National Commission for Human Rights During its Fifth Semester of Existence] (Versions in Spanish and English).

The current report, May 1992-May 1993.

—Informational material for mass distribution

Eight primers and one poster were published:

"Derechos y obligaciones de los extranjeros en Mexico" [Rights and Obligations of Foreigners in Mexico] (Trilingual edition: Spanish, English, and French).

"Principales derechos y deberes del policia" [Main Rights and Duties of the Police].

"Que es la supervision penitenciaria?" [What Is Prison Supervision?]

"Los Derechos Humanos de los trabajadores migratorios" [The Human Rights of Migrant Workers].

"Consejos para evitar la corrupcion en prisiones" [Advice To Prevent Corruption in Prisons].

"Tenemos Derechos!" [We Have Rights!] (reprint).

"Derechos de que goza una persona al momento de su detencion, una vez que el agente o agentes que la realizan se identifiquen plenamente" [Rights That an Individual Enjoys at the Time of Arrest Once the Arresting Agent or Agents Identify Themselves Fully] (reprint).

"Primeros auxilios en Derechos Humanos" [First Aid in Human Rights] (reprint).

The poster "Declaracion Universal de Derechos Humanos" [Universal Declaration of Human Rights] (copublication of the Mexican Association for the United Nations and the National Commission for Human Rights).

Presentation of Books

The following books were launched:

"Textos sobre Derechos Humanos de la ninez" [Texts on the Human Rights of Children], by Andrea Barcena, and "Periodismo por la Infancia" [Journalism on Behalf of Infants], a copublication with CEMEDIN [Mexican Center for Infants Rights]. Commentators: Joaquin Cravioto, Miguel Angel Granados Chapa, and Cristina Pacheco.

"Modelo de manual de organizacion y funcionamiento de los Consejos Tecnicos Interdisciplinarios en las Prisiones" [Model for a Manual of Organization and Operations of the Interdisciplinary Technical Councils] and "Proyecto modelo de reglamento de establecimientos penales" [Draft Model Regulations for Penal Establishments]. Commentators: Olga Islas, Dionisio Perez Jacome, and Laura Salinas Beristain.

"Diez problemas de salud en Mexico y los Derechos Humanos" [Ten Health Problems in Mexico and Human Rights], coordinated by Fernando Cano Valle. Commentators: Victor Manuel Espinosa de los Reyes Sanchez.

"Razas, racismo y el 'cuento' de la violencia" [Races, Racism and the "Tale" of Violence], by Santiago Genoves. Commentators: Maria Luisa Mendoza and Maria Villanueva.

"Pequena muestra de teatro penitenciario" [Small Sample of Prison Theater], second edition, by Ruth Villanueva and Antonio Labastida. Commentators: Sergio Garcia Ramirez, Leoncio Lara Saenz, and Juan Pablo de Tavira.

"Los plaguicidas en Mexico" [Pesticides in Mexico], by Ivan Restrepo, and "La contaminacion atmosferica en Mexico" [Atmospheric Pollution in Mexico], coordinated by Restrepo. Commentators: Fernando Cesarman, Javier Trujillo, Arnaldo Krauss, and Lilia Albert.

Distribution

The objectives of the program to promote publications, in accordance with the provisions of the National Commission Law, are to develop and foster a culture of Human Rights. Accordingly, we accommodate, without exception, all requests for publications from institutions and agencies with which the National Commission has entered into agreements, but also from any public and private entities, such as universities, research centers, agencies of the federal, state, and municipal government, the Legislature and the Judiciary, the mass media, the diplomatic corps stationed in Mexico, and members of civil society who so request.

During the year covered by this report, the requests for publications totaled 3,836. As a result, 1,018,055 copies in all were distributed to the various aforementioned bodies, not counting the wide distribution of primers.

Among the distribution efforts during the period of this report, the following stand out:

We donated 400 collections of publications to prisons all over the country.

In the area of publications we provided substantial, ongoing support to the State Human Rights Commissions and to Nongovernment Human Rights Groups.

The pamphlets and posters on the Human Rights of the Elderly were given to the National Institute of the Elderly.

Also, we continued to explore systems of coordination and collaboration with various organizations that will allow for the appropriate distribution of publications. We should emphasize that thanks to the cooperation of the National Sports Commission, the System of Collective Transport, the National Council for Culture and the Arts, and the System for Complete Family Development, we were able to distribute primers and publications in some of the country's more remote regions. These distribution channels enabled the editions of new primers and the reprints of existing editions to reach their destinations promptly, and as a result some of the ones published during the period covered by this report are already out of stock.

The publications on Human Rights are having increasing impact, and the need to report on the activities of the National Commission is also growing. In this regard, GACETA, the monthly news organ, has played and will continue to play a preponderant role. At present 4,000 copies a month are being printed.

Marketing

The National Commission attended various book fairs during the year in order to strengthen its presence in publishing circles both in Mexico and abroad.

Here at home our publishing wing attended the Third and Fourth Legal Book Weeks organized by the Law Department of UNAM.

We attended the Fourth National Anthropology and History Book Fair; the First Social Security Book Fair; the 14th International Book Fair, which the Engineering Department of UNAM organized from 27 February to 7 March 1993, as well as the fair connected with the Book Conference in Guadalajara, which is currently the most important forum for publicizing Latin American books.

On the international scene, we should single out our attendance at the Book Fair in Frankfort, Federal Republic of Germany from 30 September to 5 October 1992, the 44th edition of which was devoted to Mexico. Our attendance at this event had the backing of the Publications Directorate of the National Council for Culture and the Arts.

The National Commission's publishing wing now has a stronger presence in Mexico's states, as its library holdings are now available in the following institutions: the Campeche University Committee, the Autonomous University of Campeche, the Naucalpan Complete Family Development System, the Michoacan Consulting Council S.P., the State Police Academy in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, the Municipal Directorate of Citizen Protection in Durango, and the State Commissions in Colima, Tamaulipas, and the State of Mexico.

Moreover, this year we have signed or renewed agreements with the following institutions: the General Archives of the Nation; EDUCAL, S.A. de C.V.; the National Council of Science and Technology; the Union of Universities of Latin America; the Inter-American Social Security Center; the Economic Culture Fund; UNAM; and Specialized Services and Representations in Foreign Commerce, S.A.

Thanks to various cooperation agreements our presence has expanded to 110 points of sale in the main cities in 23 states of the Mexican Republic, as well as in nine administrative divisions of the Federal District. During this period of activities we accommodated requests to purchase 42,977 copies of the various works that we publish.

Our pricing policy remains nonprofit, and in some cases books are being sold at prices below the cost of production so that most people can afford them.

From May 1992 to May 1993 we sold 23,956 copies; 18,921 are on consignment at the points of sale.

XXII. Administrative Infrastructure

The Law of the National Commission set forth its new status as a decentralized agency with its own legal capacity and assets and outlined a new organizational structure that was later clarified in the Rules of Procedure. In keeping with these judicial modifications, in the administrative sphere the National Commission underwent three extraordinarily important shifts:

—Its administrative decoupling from the Interior Secretariat;

—Its organizational restructuring; and

—The start of administrative operations as a decentralized agency, which has meant direct control of the administrative processes having to do with human, financial, and material resources.

In this regard, the most notable actions taken during the year were:

—The human, material, and budgetary resources that the National Commission had as a decentralized agency of the Interior Secretariat were transferred to the direct control of the National Commission as a decentralized agency.

—The National Commission drafted the proposal for its organizational restructuring, which was approved in March 1993 and registered with the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

The new organizational structure of the National Commission is based on the characteristics, definitions, and procedures set forth in the Law and Rules of Procedure of the National Commission for Human Rights. The main modifications to its organizational structure were: the establishment of three General Inspection Offices, the first and second of which are in charge of the overall processing of complaints that fall within the jurisdiction of the National Commission, while the third has specialized in prison matters; the creation of the Internal Comptroller's Office, which began operating in March 1993, and the formal establishment of the General Coordinating Office for Follow-up on Recommendations. We should also note that the specific structures within the main areas of the National Commission underwent various adjustments that meant abolishing or creating administrative units, as appropriate.

The structural modifications to the National Commission arising from its new regulatory framework and from the need to expand and bolster its activities to meet an increasing social demand for its services, entailed an increase in its staffing.

—The Manual of General Organization of the National Commission was updated in accordance with the organizational overhaul approved by the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

—Procedures and policies were implemented for managing the revolving funds, personnel transfers, per diem allowances, inventories, warehousing, and procurement, among other things.

—A comprehensive accounting system was established for the National Commission; this meant compiling the chart of accounts and other instruments for recording daily entries.

—A system of payroll and payment was established; hiring based on the single personnel form was introduced, thus formalizing the employer-employee relationship; the personnel roster was compiled for each area of the National Commission, and an individualized Kardex was developed, thus allowing for appropriate monitoring of staff transfers.

—We drafted the Manual for the Formation and Operation of the Procurement, Leasing, and Services Delivery Committee for Real Property of the National Commission, and the committee was constituted and began operations.

—We have instituted automated procedures for payroll, inventory, accounting, and budget auditing. Nevertheless, they still need to be interlinked so that the information is up-to-date and can be utilized simultaneously for all interrelated matters.

XXIII. Message

The May 1992-May 1993 period was particularly important to the National Commission for Human Rights for various reasons. Among them I can mention the following:

The Law of the National Commission for Human Rights took effect on 30 June 1992, and its Rules of Procedure became effective on 12 December of the same year.

When these two regulatory instruments went into effect, the legal status of the National Commission changed completely. This process had begun on 31 January 1992 when the decree supplementing Paragraph B of Article 102 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation. Thus, in less than two and a half years of work the National Commission has managed to secure its place in the Mexican legal system through constitutional backing, further legislative development, and more detailed regulations.

The revamping of the legal framework governing the National Commission had a number of major consequences: the National Commission strengthened its role as an ombudsman; its autonomy and independence were bolstered; the groundwork was laid and the rules were established for the practical operation of the national nonjudicial system for protecting human rights; the relationship between the State Commissions and the National Commission for Human Rights was made clearer; our internal structures were expanded to deal more promptly with the complaints filed by citizens, and the procedures for processing the case files were improved, all of this to make matters clearer within the National Commission and for the complainants themselves.

In this regard, we should emphasize the creation of the Second General Inspection Office and the raising of the theretofore Directorate of the Prison Program to the status of the Third General Inspection Office. In addition, the Internal Comptroller's Office of the National Commission was created and started up.

Judicially, technically, and financially speaking, as well as in terms of manpower, the National Commission is now much better equipped to meet its responsibilities and challenges.

We have received complete support from the citizen President of the Republic in performing our tasks and functions.

When the citizen President of the Republic named Dr. Jorge Carpizo Attorney General of the Republic on 4 January 1993, I as the first inspector general took over as chairman of the National Commission until the Executive Branch nominated a replacement and the Standing Committee of the Honorable Congress of the Union gave its approval as provided for in the law.

On 19 January 1993 the President of the Republic paid me the honor of nominating me for chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights after the Honorable Council of the National Commission proposed my name to him. On 27 January the Honorable Standing Committee saw fit to approve the nomination that the President of the Republic submitted for its consideration.

As I mentioned at the time, I viewed this appointment as the most distinguished recognition that has ever been accorded me, but more importantly as the most delicate responsibility that has ever been placed in my hands.

Once again I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have placed their trust in me to pursue this extraordinarily delicate task, to the performance of which I have devoted my every effort.

The National Commission for Human Rights is the creation of the President of the Republic, Licenciado Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and it was up to Dr. Jorge Carpizo, now the attorney general of the republic, to implement, further develop, and consolidate this creative decision. My mission since then has been to lend continuity to this effort.

The National Commission has a great obligation to civil society. Its place in our institutional fabric is due largely to the insistence and steadfastness of civil society; the support that it has lent us has been patient and generous; the expectations that it creates about the work that we are doing are mounting. The National Commission is doing its best to be equal to this challenge.

From 4 to 27 January 1993, I tried to attend to the urgent matters of the Commission Chair and to prevent the transition from interrupting or delaying the Commission's daily activities.

When my appointment was officially confirmed, I proposed to the Honorable Council of the National Commission to continue scrupulously with the General Work Program that the Council approved for the May 1992-May 1993 period, the one on which I am now reporting.

Thus, during the last third of the work year covered by this report, we continued our efforts to carry out the 22 subprograms that make up the National Commission's General Work Program. The only two new subprograms that were started during the final three months involved support for the Mexican citizens who had been given the death penalty in the United States and the publication of the NEWSLETTER to keep people outside the country informed of the National Commission's progress and accomplishments more promptly and directly.

Moreover, during the year that this report covers, and in compliance with Article 102, Paragraph B of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, 26 of the 32 human rights organizations provided for in it were created and placed in operation.

As of the presentation of this report, only the State Commissions of Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Tlaxcala, and Puebla, and the Federal District Commission have yet to begin operations.

It would be desirable if these commissions began operating as soon as possible because their failure to do so not only prevents the full implementation of the national nonjudicial system for protecting human rights, but also violates the spirit of the Second Temporary Article of the Constitutional Supplement Decree, which gave state legislatures one year as of 31 January 1992 to establish the human rights commissions.

It is still too early, of course, to assess the relationshio between the National Commission and the State Human Rights Commissions. Although some still argue that this form of safeguarding human rights ought to be centralized in the National Commission, we have found in the chairmen of the state commissions the determination, cooperation, and support we need so that together we can carry out the provisions of our constitutional mandate.

The National Commission continues to face a number of problems that regrettably it has not been able to resolve fully. Among them I can mention the following:

The very feeble response that a good many states have given to the National Commission's invitacions and exhortations on two fundamental issues: drafting or reviewing criminal legislation to classify torture as a crime. Only 12 states classify torture as a specific crime. The states of the union must cooperate if we are to abolish torture as a practice of Mexican police bodies, and there is no legal impediment to their doing so in a manner that is most respectful of their sovereignty.

The same could be said of the many suggestions that the National Commission has made about correcting several of the shortcomings of the country's prison system through legislative and regulatory reforms and reforms of administrative practices.

With complete respect for their autonomy, the National Commission will continue to urge the states to pass legislation in the aforementioned areas and to modify practices that harm us greatly as a country.

The National Commission for Human Rights has not failed to notice the occasionally organized resistance of several superior-court chief justices to its actions and recommendations. We declare emphatically that just as the National Commission has not intervened in any substantive legal matter of the country's Judicial Branch, it will not renounce one iota of the constitutional jurisdiction under which it and the State Commissions take cognizance of administrative matters of these courts when individual rights are violated in connection with such matters. The sole exception that the constitution provides in this regard is the Federal Judiciary, an exception that the National Commission will continue to observe.

Even though the National Commission has had three General Inspection Offices since October 1992 and even though as a result its professional staff has expanded, a great many complaint case files have not yet been concluded. One of the basic characteristics of an ombudsman is his ability to settle matters within his jurisdiction expeditiously. In spite of the efforts that we have made, I must acknowledge that the steps that we have taken have not sufficed to eliminate this problem altogether.

There have been, of course, some delays and lags in the wake of the quite incomplete and logical changes in the administration of the National Commission as of January 1993 and the resulting learning and adaptation process that the new officials have had to undergo. Nonetheless, it is particularly important to regain our stride, especially in the General Program of Complaints, so that we can expedite the processing of case files and offer complainants prompter, more timely replies.

The number of partially complied with recommendations has continued to mount and with it our concern. It must be clearly understood that when the authority to whom a recommendation has been sent accepts it, an institutional commitment to comply fully is created. Therefore, the National Commission will continue to harp on this until it has seen that its recommendations have been complied with in every respect or that there is a legal impediment thereto.

In the months to come we will intensify the National Campaign for total compliance with, at this point, 297 recommendations, 56 percent of the total number that the National Commission has issued to date. To this end we will seek even more direct contact with the authorities and will propose extraordinary measures to achieve the indicated goal. In particular we will seek full compliance with the 45 recommendations in connection with which the authorities have been negligent or excessively slow.

I have described the results of this year's work as clearly and plainly as possible in this report. The achievements and gains are there to see, but so are the problems and delays.

In any event, the report is a conscientious endeavor based on the truth. All of the assertions that it contains are documented in its 18 Annexes, in which anyone who so desires can corroborate them.

We are not, of course, satisfied with what we have done and we are certain that we can do much more. We will redouble our efforts.

Those of us who work for the National Commission are encouraged to see the indisputable progress that our country has made in respecting and safeguarding Human Rights. Likewise, it is with optimism that we take up the challenge of what remains to be done. We have voluntarily chosen this battlefront on which to serve Mexico; it is a splendid task that allows us to fulfill ourselves as professionals, as Mexicans, and as human beings. Convinced as we are of the above, we reaffirm that our sole commitment is to struggle for Human Rights and for Mexico to the utmost of our strength and ability.

Licenciado Jorge Madrazo Chairman of the National Commission